

ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

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VOLUME XLI

The volume of the Archives is now ready for distribution and is the third in the series, containing the records of the Judicial Business of the Provincial Court. The period covered by this volume runs from 1658 to the close of 1662. The differentiation of the Proceedings of the Council from those of the Court had not as yet been made clearly by the clerk and this volume contains certain documents which we should have expected to find in the Council records, such as the proclamations establishing Charles County and announcing the protectorship of Richard Cromwell. The period covered by this volume is a very interesting one, as it covers the close of the administration of the Province by the Puritan Commissioners, the governorship of Josias Fendall and the performance of executive functions by the Proprietor's half-brother, Philip Calvert, and by his son and heir, Charles Calvert.

The earlier volumes of the Provincial Court Proceedings are numbers four and ten of the whole series and were published many years ago. It seems worth while to return to these Court Proceedings in order to call attention to the varied character of the Archival material, as well as on account of the intrinsic interest of the cases themselves.

Genealogists will find many items of value in the depositions filed in the several cases and students of institutions, legal and social will discover many items of value for their study.

The attention of members of the society who do not now receive the Archives is called to the liberal provision made by the Legislature, which permits the Society to furnish to its own members copies of the volumes, as they are published from year to year, at the mere cost of paper, press work, and binding. This cost is at present fixed at one dollar, at which price members of the Society may obtain one copy of each volume published during the period of their membership. For additional copies, and for volumes published before they became members, the regular price of three dollars is charged.

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THE DIARY OF ROBERT GILMOR

(Continued from Vol. XVII, p. 268)

20: Passed a good night, and flatter myself with some exemption from my torments. Spent all the morning with Fraser at the Academy of Arts, and in lounging up and down King street, the Bond street of Charleston. Met Arthur Middleton who went with me to see Col^o Pinckney, who had just met with an ugly accident, by splitting his knee pan. At 4 went to dine with Mr. John Gadsden the lawyer. Found a large company of lawyers, members of Congress and the three Judges of the Supreme Court, now sitting, Viz^t Nott, Colcock and Johnson. Van Buren as usual sat on the right of Gadsden and I on the left, Drayton next to me, with Judges opposite and near us. The dinner was turtle, venison, Ham and Turkey, and many other good dishes, with peas and asparagus. The conversation throughout the day was spirited and literary, and began by the discussion on the good and bad effect produced by the Reviews, which prevented readers from diving deeper into books of real learning. Pettigru, Drayton and Judge Nott shone in the discussion. There were many other topics which were handled with the same ability. The Society here has always been celebrated as one of the best in America. It retains still some of this character, but has much degenerated in my own time. When I first came here, the Pinckneys, Rutledges, T. R. Smith,

B. Smith, W. Loughton Smith, Allen Smith, the Bees and many others, all well educated men, made society charming. The sons, with some exceptions are degenerate. We got away about 8 o'clock.

21: Passed a bad night. Went out in the morning in hopes to be able to keep up, but with a feverish habit, and great weakness, I was forced to return soon and lounge the remainder of the day. At night called in the carriage for Mrs. G. at Mrs. Gregorie's and carried her to take tea at Dr. Grimke's, where were Mr. and Mrs. Ladson, Miss Grimke, and Mrs. Benj. S. Grimke, one of the loveliest women I ever saw, still in mourning for her severe loss about a year and a half ago. Got home about 9.

22d. Passed a still more wretched night. Went after breakfast by appointment to look over Mr. Stephen Elliott's collection of minerals, which is very good. This occupied me till 12. Made two other visits and returned home to dinner. At night went to tea at Mrs. Fraser's (Mrs. Ladson's mother) with the family.

23d. Slept a little last night, and was in hopes from the perspiration I was in and the freedom of my expectoration that I should be better today, but was disappointed. The same languor and debility and other concomitants kept me as bad as ever. I rode out and bought at an auction 10 dozen of John Middleton's wine at 20 Drs. P. Dozen. Cambreling and Van Buren bought largely through Mr. B. Bee. Afterwards visited Mrs. Henry Izard, whose husband had recently committed suicide. Called at Mrs. Gregorie's and Mrs. Chiffelle's and at 4 o'clock went to dine with Mr. Robert and Mr. Edward Pringle at their father's John Julian P. Esq. The company was much the same as at the other dinner parties, with the addition of Col^o Hayne, the Senator. The conversation was very agreeable, and Hayne, Van Buren, Hamilton and Drayton and Major Rutledge told some good anecdotes connected with Jackson, Clay, Adams, and Randolph. The wine was excellent.

24: I was extremely unwell the early part of the night,

but taking some medicine enabled me to obtain some sound sleep, a very unusual refreshment for me. I continued however, in bed till past twelve o'clock to throw off any feverishness I felt, but I regret to say, that my chest pained me as much as ever, and my cough was hard. I was under the necessity of sending an excuse to Mr. James A. Pringle for not dining with him. In the evening, the Harpers, Chiffelles and Barons came to tea. Dr. Grimke also called.

25. Took Dr. Grimke's medicine last night but found myself no better this morning. I got some sleep however, but my fever and headache kept me in bed all day. My wife went alone to dine with her Uncle Mr. Smith, to meet some of her sisters. At night Dr. Grimke prescribed Calomel for me, which operated both as an emetic and cathartic during the night, but still on the

26, my fever had not left me, and I continued in bed all day. Mr. and Mrs. Gregorie came and sat with me in the morning. I regretted to be obliged to send an apology to Col^o Drayton for not dining with him today, as I had promised myself much pleasure from the party.

27: Continued my course of Calomel, and discharged a quart of vitiated bile. Obtained good sleep at intervals during the night but my fever still continuing I kept my bed all day. Several of my friends called to see me, both morning and evening. Took another 10 grains of Calomel at bedtime, and found myself on the

28: something better, but very weak. About 10 got up and dressed myself and sat up all day. For the first time was able to eat solid food with a relish. Did not lie down again till 9 o'clock.

29: Slept very well, and rose better than yesterday. Got up and dressed myself. Major Garden and Mr. Stephen Elliott called to see me, as did Allen Smith and Col^o Drayton yesterday, who sat an hour with me. Dr. Grimke came late today, having been detained by an affair in which he was a second, but had the happiness to effect a reconciliation of the

parties. I went to rest for the first time without taking Calomel, but was awoke in the night by my wife's complaining of a severe bilious cholic, which I thought would have terminated her existence, so severe was the pain. I rose and made a fire and applied warm flannel, but without effect; I then called up Mrs. Ladson, who came immediately as did her husband, and gave his sister laudanum and calomel as I had done Meade's pills, but she could [not] keep anything on her stomach. A servant on horseback was dispatched for Dr. Grimke, who soon came, but found her easier, as the application of warm cloths and bottles of hot water relieved her considerably before his arrival, when she was able to take calomel again with effect. This kept us all awake till daylight.

30: My wife continued in bed and gradually recovered. Her room was crowded all day with her sisters and nieces. I continued to get better and at 12 o'clock took a short ride to carry Mrs. Gregorie home. I ate my dinner with an appetite at the family table, and in the afternoon took another ride in the carriage with James Ladson, who carried me to see the improvements of his family lots at Wraggsborough.

31: Rose in the expectation of being soon summoned on board the New York Packet Ship Calhoun in which we had taken our passage, but the wind being ahead, we expect not to get away before tomorrow. The wind being from the North East has increased to a gale, and raised a heavy sea, which will no doubt render it unsafe to sail tomorrow; which I am not sorry for as Sarah continues bilious. She got up and dressed herself, but became chilly and feverish and it became necessary to give her more Calomel. Her sisters came and sat with her. During the night she was restless, and I had to rise before 4 o'clock and make a fire, boil water, and give her medicines. When the Doctor came on

Sunday 1: April, he gave her more Calomel and she passed the day tolerably well surrounded by her sisters. The gale increased yesterday and last night to a tremendous height and I almost expected the house to be blown away. The waves in

Ashley river, seen from my window, were like those of the sea shore, and from the piazza above, the harbour of Charleston was one sheet of foam, with the vessels at anchor rolling and pitching horribly. I attempted with James Ladson to walk round the battery, but the waves broke over it in a furious manner and the spray was carried a considerable distance. One vessel had rolled one of her masts overboard, and a brig had dragged her anchor three miles. I never witnessed so severe a gale on shore and thanked God that we had not put to sea when we intended. It will take a couple of days to allay the tremendous swell over the bar. Went to St. Michael's church and heard Dr. Dalcho.

2d. Mrs. G. passed a tolerable night, but not being free from bilious indications, another calomel pill was prescribed. The wind fell a little during the night but continued all the morning in the same quarter, accompanied by a slight fall of rain. I consider myself as quite convalescent. Mrs. Gilmor continued indisposed all night.

3d. The wind continuing in the same quarter, we were informed that the ship would not sail till tomorrow, at which I was rejoiced, as my wife continued in bed much indisposed. Towards evening she became better. Mrs. Ladson, who was near her time, and very large, began to complain of her pains, and at 10 o'clock this evening was delivered of a fine boy.

4: Rose well myself and my wife better. Finding that the wind continued Easterly, amused myself in visiting my friends. My wife continued sick in bed. After dinner Mr. Ladson and I went to drink wine with Mr. Charles Fraser (uncle of Mrs. Ladson) and found Mr. J. R. Pringle, Mr. T. Grimke, Mr. Edward Pringle and Robert P. with several others. We spent a pleasant afternoon.

5: Received notice from the Captain of the ship Calhoun to be on board at 7 o'clock. Hurried to get ready and breakfast before sailing. Got on board about 8 attended by the whole family. We carried Ann Gregorie, Mrs. Chiffelle, Josephine Ladson, and Mr. and Mrs. Harper with us. The wind was

light and fair, and we got away about 10. It freshened and we crossed the bar about 12 with a fair South Wester, which lasted us all this day but made all the ladies and Mr. Harper seasick.

6: The wind continued fair and we run finely till about 11 o'clock, when we passed the light on Cape Hatteras. About 12 a thunder [storm] came up and changed the wind to North, when we were obliged to stand off toward the Gulph stream. Everybody almost but myself are sick.

7: The wind continued adverse all day. Towards evening it fell calm and about dusk came out from the Eastward, and we lay on our course.

8: The wind becoming more and more fair, we made a good run and on the 9: It blew strong from the South East, which brought us in sight of land about 4 o'clock. We ran along the Jersey coast till 6 when we saw a pilot, but as it was too stormy to take him on board, we followed his boat through the channel into the Narrows before dark, and escaped a dreadful night at sea on a lee shore. After we entered New York bay, the wind blew so hard, that it was impossible to get into the East River, and we were obliged to come to anchor outside the battery in the North river, where we lay till morning, when we run to our moorings at the foot of Fulton Street, landed and got lodgings at the City Hotel in Broadway.

10: Ann Gregorie being very sick, and Mrs. G. indisposed, the ladies kept home all the morning, but I went about among my friends. At 5 went to dine with Mr. Hone, the late Mayor, to meet Mr. Galt the celebrated Scotch writer, and author of several popular novels. Chancellor Kent, D. Jackson, Alex. Hamilton, Mr. Bradish and several others were of the company and I passed a pleasant evening.

11: After breakfast went to see Mr. Flandis's and Mr. Henry Carey's pictures. Then went to Mr. Bayard's compting room to arrange some business which took up the whole morning. Crowds of visitors came and left their cards, as we denied ourselves to everybody for the purpose of having our time to

ourselves. In the evening all of our party except my wife went to the New York theatre in the Bowery to see Mr. Achille and two French dancers exhibit. The play was the Iron Chest, in which Mr. E. Forrest played Sir Edward Mortimer.

12: The day being misty and damp, the ladies could not go about the City as much as they wished. They amused themselves with shopping and promenading at intervals. At night we all went to a small party at Mr. Abram Schermerhorn's, an old friend of mine, who to gratify us, invited Madame Malabrun, the late celebrated Signorina Garcia, who sang and played on the piano, some charming English, French, Spanish and Italian airs. Nothing could exceed the gaiety, playfulness and naviete of her manner. She appeared beautiful and fascinating, and her voice supported its high reputation notwithstanding she had a bad cold. We had a superb supper about 11 and got home about 12.

13: Good Friday. Most of the party went to Grace Church, where they heard the Signorina sing in the choir. The remainder of the day was spent in visiting the shops, Academy, Museum, &c.

14: We had intended to leave town to-day, but postponed it till Sunday or Monday. Mr. Harper and his wife and Ann Gregorie took a drive round the country to see the environs of the City. Mrs. G. and I paid a number of visits, and at Mrs. Schermerhorn's fell in with Madame Malabrun, who talked of going to Baltimore on a visit to Madame Gillis. In the afternoon I carried the ladies to the Battery and Castle Garden.

15: Sunday. Being Easter Sunday, and it being also understood that there was to be fine music, particularly from Madame Malabrun in Grace Church, our party accepted the offer of pews from many of our friends, and divided so as not to incommode them with too many. The Te Deum was very well sung, and the voice of Madam Malabrun distinguishable above all the rest. After church I returned several visits, and after dinner Harper and I went by invitation to drink wine with Schermerhorn, who invited also Ogden, Bradish, and a few other friends to meet us.

16: Left New York at 6 o'clock this morning in the Steamboat Thistle and crossed New Jersey from Brunswick to Trenton; the steamboat Trenton not being able to come up so high as Trenton, we had to ride seven miles down the river to her lower landing, where we embarked, and landed in Philad: at 5 o'clock. Miss Gregorie and Miss Ladson wishing to see the Philad^a Theatre, I carried them there to witness the first representation of Brian Boroinhe, a splendid melo drama just got up.

17: After breakfast, carried Mrs. Chiffelle and Ann Gregorie to see the Academy of Arts and some of the public buildings and places. At 12 Mrs. G. took the whole party out shopping. Many of our friends called, and we were invited to Mrs. Harrison's in the evening, and to Mrs. Lenox's on Friday, but we declined both. At night I went to see the former lady, who's a particular and kind friend to me always, and sat till near 10 o'clock. Previous to which however I went to see Mr. Vanderkemp, the agent of the Holland Company on business. The young part of our party went with Mr. Harper to the Museum.

18: Having no desire to remain longer in Philadelphia, we determined on leaving it in the steamboat for New Castle at 12 o'clock, being extremely anxious to return home after so long an absence from it. We accordingly left our lodgings at the United States Hotel, where we staid, and embarked in one of the boats of the Union line, and reached New Castle in less than four hours. After crossing the peninsula to Frenchtown, we got on board the fine steam boat U. States, and arrived in Baltimore at a little before three o'clock A. M. My servant was in waiting with a cart for our baggage, and as my house was not far off, we walked there, and got to bed about 4, which enabled us to get a few hours sleep.

19: After breakfast repaired to the Compting house and employed myself in arranging my affairs after so long an absence. At 12 I returned home to meet old Mr. Carroll of Carrollton, the survivor of the signers of the declaration of

Independence, now in his 91 year. He had accompanied his daughters, Mrs. Caton, and Mrs. Harper, to wait on Mrs. Chiffelle, the mother of Mrs. Charles Harper, his grandson's wife, as well as to pay that compliment also to our party. As my old mother had sent me word she would expect me *as usual* after dinner, I did not go earlier, and then found her in excellent health, with rosy cheeks, flushed by a short nap. Many of my friends and relations called during the morning and evening. Mr. and Mrs. C. Harper came and took Coffee with us.

20: A number of visitors came to wait on us and our guests, most of whom went afterward or before to wait on Mr. and Mrs. C. Harper at Mrs. Harper's in Gay street, where the young married folks staid. In the afternoon I went to see my mother and found my wife, Mrs. Chiffelle, Miss Gregorie, and the Harpers sitting with her after having taken a ride to my country place Beech Hill. At night Mr. Gibbes and Mr. Oliver called and sat with us.

21: Employed myself as I did also yesterday till 1 o'clock in bringing up my affairs which had been behindhand during my absence. Went to visit Harper and his wife and found a small company, some of whom had called at my house. It rained all the afternoon which kept me engaged writing till near dark, when I called at my Brother's, and Mrs. B. C. Howard's my niece, and Mrs. Meredith's; while sitting with the latter, I was agreeably surprised by the arrival of my friend Meredith from Annapolis. He afterward called at my house and sat an hour with us.

Sunday 22d. Accompanied the ladies to St. Paul's church door, and then went to my own Church, and heard a long but excellent sermon from Mr. Nevins. After dinner, went again to church, and the ladies accompanied me, but unfortunately for them a dull uninteresting preacher officiated instead of Mr. Nevins. After service, went to see my mother and returned to tea. Mr. and Mrs. Swan dropped in and sat an hour with us.

23d. After breakfast attended the meeting at the library to

superintend the election for directors, but did not remain long. There being no opposition the same board was of course elected. Employed myself all the rest of the morning in writing to Europe. In the afternoon filled up tickets for a ball my wife proposes giving on Friday. At night went to Mrs. Dorsey's to tea and spent a pleasant evening.

24th. I had invited the Directors of the Library to meet at my house (being the President of the board) in the afternoon to make our arrangements and elect our officers; but there were so many of them out of town and some absent from the recent death of Mr. J. Hollins that only three came. To make the afternoon pass agreeably I sent for some [of] our neighbors and friends to take wine with us, and we spent a pleasant evening.

25: Paid some visits with the ladies. Called with Mrs. G. to see the Baron and Baroness de Marenuil who are on their way to France, the Minister being recalled by the French Government. Invited them and their sister to the ball on Friday. Dined with them at Mrs. Caton's. Old Mr. Carroll conversed finely in French with the Baron.

26: The day was spent in making preparations for the next, with the usual occupations of the Compting house.

Friday, 27th. To have no trouble in preparing dinner for our (at present) large family, we all except my wife and Isabel, went out to dine among our friends. Mrs. Chiffelle and Ann went to Harper's, and Josephine and I went to my brother's. We were all invited by General Steuart to a presentation of colours at his quarters in the country, but could not go. About 8 o'clock, our company began to assemble; but from various causes of mourning, indisposition, and religious objections to balls, which our ministers have produced in our society lately, out of between three and four hundred people invited, only about 100 came, which filled our dining rooms sufficiently, and gave more space for the entertainment. The Baroness de Marenuil brought her two young daughters and the Baron M de Bresson one of the attache's to the legation and the Marquis

de Castelbujac, who had just arrived from Paris, connected with the new arrangement. The evening passed off very pleasantly to all but myself, for I suffered severely from a violent cold which kept me coughing every second, and rendered it painful as well as unpleasant to talk, or pay the necessary attention to our guests. The company retired about 11 o'clock.

28: I rose with a fever and insufferable torment from coughing and expectorating, and thought it prudent to keep the house all day.

Sunday 29th. Feeling still excessively ill I did not rise till near 1 o'clock. Several friends called to see me after church but I had no power to converse. In the evening Mr. Oliver, and Mr. and Mrs. Meredith dropped in and sat a couple of hours. We had family prayers after they were gone, and after a slight supper, retired to rest.

May 1: Thought myself better and went to the Compting house well wrapped up, but found myself soon attacked by fever. I nevertheless remained till 2 o'clock writing. I did not leave the house afterwards, but the ladies went in the evening to an oratorio at the Unitarian Church, got up by the ladies of the City for the benefit of the Greeks. Many of my family were performers (vocal).

2. Rose unwell, but continued to occupy myself in business at the Compting house, notwithstanding my cold and feverish feeling.

3d. The morning was similar to the preceding; Harper and his wife dined with us. Sent for the Doctor.

4th. Same cold and fever; my cold is going off apparently by expectoration, but my fever hangs on me.

Friday 4: Something better. Fever however oppressive. Judge Hanson called after dinner and took a glass of wine, but I could not join him.

5. Felt something better. Expectorate freely, but fever still hangs on me. Found walking very fatiguing, and returned home.

6: Sunday. Made an effort to go to church as it was Sacra-

ment Sunday. There were 48 new communicants, chiefly young persons, and most of them ladies. They sat all together at the last of four tables, and the sight was very affecting. Mr. Nevins made a good use of the circumstance in some impressive remarks.

7: After breakfast met the board of managers of the Washington Monument, and submitted to them a proposal of Persico, the Sculptor, for a postponement of the reception of models of a colossal Statue of Washington for three months, but as other artists had brought their models at the time limited by the notice in the public prints, it was declined. I also submitted some inscriptions which I had prepared for the four fronts of the basement.

8: Employed as usual all the morning at the Compting house. Took a walk up Market street about 12 o'clock, but soon returned, as my strength was still little. Mrs. Harper Jr., came and dined with us. In the afternoon went to see my mother, and called in at Mrs. Cooke's, to see Mr. and Mrs. Ogle of Bellair. In my way home took tea at Meredith's and was prevailed upon to go to the Exhibition of the Automaton chess player, which is a wonderful piece of mechanism, which beats everybody. Maelzel ⁴³ also exhibited some rope dancing automata, and a trumpeter as large as life, who accompanied him on the trumpet in excellent time. Also a small fiddler whose motions were in perfect time with Maelzel's playing on the piano. All the ladies had gone to the Country to a party at General Steuart's, which my cold would not permit me to attend.

9: Was employed all the morning till 12 as usual. I then took a walk till near dinner time. In the afternoon went according to a daily custom to see my mother. On the way met

⁴³ [Maelzel's advertisement in the contemporary papers states that the performance will commence with "the amusing little BASS FIDDLER, AUTOMATON TRUMPETER, Automaton SLACK ROPE DANCERS. The AUTOMATON CHESS PLAYER will be exhibited only to private parties on application to Mr. Maelzel."]

Col^o House, who commands at Boston. Invited him to dinner tomorrow. Called afterwards at Meredith's and Dr. Alexander's to ask them to meet him. At night took coffee at Mrs. General Harper's with all the ladies. Col^o House joined us and came home with us. Meredith and his wife came to see us and staid supper.

Thursday 10: Morning very rainy. Occupied as usual at the Compting house. At 3 o'clock had a few friends to meet Col^o House at dinner, viz^t Mr. Wirt, the Attorney General of the U. States, Mr. Meredith, Dr. Alexander, Mr. Howard, Mr. Dorsey and my brother. The ladies had made an arrangement to spend the day in the country at Mr. Harper's place, Oaklands, but the rain gave us the pleasure of their company in addition.

11: Morning as usual. At 12 paid a visit to Mrs. D. Hoffman. Dined at home with the family. At 4 went to a meeting at Mr. Cox's of the Directors of the Library, and remained till past 8. Mrs. Donnell called in the evening.

12. The ladies having made arrangement to spend the day at Oaklands (Mr. Harper's farm) about 5 miles from town, and Mrs. Meredith being also of the party, her husband sent me a note late last night to dine with him on a beefsteak today. I went at half past two. Cox, Wirt, Somerville, and Judge Archer were there, and after dinner, my brother and Ben Howard dropped in, and we spent a merry afternoon. Wirt entertained us with an account of Mrs. General Jackson's history. She appears to have been of easy virtue from the time she was first married to Roberts, having been divorced from him on account of her intrigues with Mr. Peyton Short, before her affair with the General. Roberts however appears to have taken her home after the first affair, and lived with her, while she had been playing her game with Jackson. One day the General, then Col^o Jackson rode to Roberts' house with his pistols in his holsters, and a led horse with a woman's saddle, and entering the room where the couple were, he exclaimed "Well, Sally (or whatever was her Christian name) I have come for you and now take your choice either to go with me

now, or to remain with that damned rascal. He knows me well enough not to interfere, so make up your mind." She did not long hesitate, but put on her cloak and hat and rode off with him who is very likely to be our next President, owing to the violent opposition to President Adams, or rather his Secretary of State Clay, and the great popularity of General Jackson since his gallant defense of New Orleans.

The mystery of the Automaton chess player next came on the table, and we had a long and unsatisfactory discussion; most of them insisting against my opinion and in the face of Maelzel's great mechanical skill, that there must be a man concealed in the table or desk at which the automaton sits. I contended that there is not room for one, even if so poor a trick was resorted to, and that Mr. Maelzel himself played the game through the figure by touching certain concealed keys, which by combination, might be made to work the machine. Time or accident alone can solve the mystery, which at present puzzles every body.

13: Sunday. Went to Church and heard Mr. Breckenridge preach in Mr. Nevin's absence, a good sermon but with too vehement and forensic a manner. After dinner went again and heard a long winded stranger, who put me to sleep. On coming out of church, Meredith and I accompanied by Mr. David Hoffman, walked to Chatsworth to see Mr. Jeremiah Hoffman. We met Mr. Maxey at the door. We all staid to tea, but Miss Hoffman coming in, she detained her brother David to walk home with her, and Meredith and I came home together. Found Mr. R. Oliver at my house, in a high humour, and disposed to make free with the young ladies (my wife and Mrs. Chiffelle having retired from indisposition). John Patterson dropped in, and was as nearly disposed for fun as Oliver. They did not however sit long.

14: Morning spent in business till about 12, when I went to the Club and played a few games at billiards with Mr. W. S. Smith. Dined with R. Morgan Gibbes, Oliver's son in law. His brother George and wife, with McTavish and Crawford

formed the party. Mr. Oliver dropped in after dinner, and enlivened us a little.

15th. Spent part of the morning in business, part in running after lawyers, played a few games of billiards with James Donnell, and went to the Insurance office at half past one. Dined *en famille*; went in the afternoon to see my mother and sister; Dorsey confined by a bilious disease to his bed. At night accompanied Ann and Josephine to a party at Mrs. Meredith's, given to Mrs. Harper. My wife being much indisposed with a pain in her face, could not go, and Mrs. Chiffelle was not well. Passed a pleasant evening in conversation with Mrs. D. Hoffman and other ladies of my acquaintance.

16: After the pressing business of the morning was over, I went to Court in hopes of hearing an interesting argument in the case of the dispute about the right to the Presbyterian church, formerly occupied by Mr. Duncan, but from which he was ejected by part of his congregation in consequence of the [censure?] passed by the Presbytery for his work on creeds. Mr. R. B. Magruder was addressing the Court when I entered, and read a long history of the difference in the church from a paper in his hand. I did not find much interest or amusement in it, and went to the club and played a few games of billiards with James Donnell.

After dinner went with Isabelle to Mr. Tilyard's painting room, where she sat for her portrait. Ann Gregorie accompanied us. She afterwards went with us to see my mother. Mr. Dorsey not able to see even his friends, being ill with taking Mercury for a threatened liver complaint. At night took the whole family and Mrs. Harper to see the Automaton chess player. Was more and more confounded in endeavoring to account for its movements. Notwithstanding the general opinion, I cannot conceive the possibility of a man being concealed within the desk at which the figure sits and plays. It would be a contemptible trick, and unworthy of the ingenuity of the inventor of the machine. I have always believed that Maelzel himself played the game by means of keys, placed under

the ledge of the desk, but I confess I could not this night trace some moves to his agency. His trumpeter, and rope dancers forbid all idea of trick in his chess player, as they are beautiful pieces of mechanism.

17: Went to Court and heard George Winchester argue part of the case of the Presbyterian church, but as Mr. Wirt did not expect to speak today, went home, or rather to the Compting house and employed myself till 1 o'clock, when I went to the Exchange and saw a part of the machinery of a carriage to travel on a railroad, which now occupies so much of the public attention. Afterwards to the Insurance office.

After dinner accompanied Isabel to Tilyard's, where she sat an hour for her portrait. It begins to be like her, and I think will make a pretty picture. Walked up afterwards to see Mr. Dorsey, who is still in bed, though much better than he was yesterday. Came home to tea, and then went to the Second oratorio, having been prevented from attending the first by indisposition. The selection of music did not please me. The company was not very numerous, but there were a great many agreeable ladies, with whom conversation in the intervals made my time pass tolerably, viz^t Mrs. D. Hoffman, Mrs. Swan, Mrs. W. Gilmor, Mrs. Donnell, and Mrs. Howard. Got home a little after ten, but all the ladies of my family had retired to bed, leaving me some sallad and cold beef for my supper, and which after my fatigue was very acceptable.

18: As it was understood that the Attorney General of the U. States, Mr. Wirt, would speak today in the question of the Second Presbyterian church, several ladies of my brother's and my families and others went to Court about half past 12, just as Mr. Taney had finished his argument, and Mr. Wirt was commencing his reply. He spoke for about 2 hours with great eloquence and ingenuity. Then the Court adjourned. In the afternoon I went to see Dorsey, whom I found getting better. At night accompanied Josephine and Ann to a party at Mrs. Sam Smith's, in Monument Square. The company was not very numerous, and we had some good music and conversation.

19: As Mr. Wirt was to continue his argument in defense of Dr. Duncan, this morning, the ladies assembled early at my brother's house next to the Court House, and moved into the Court room, occupying the two jury boxes, and some of the seats of the lawyers. The room was crowded, and the Attorney General spoke till near two o'clock very handsomely, illustrating dry legal argument with anecdotes of a humourous nature. One of his stories was introduced on the occasion of talking of identity and diversity. He said it put him in mind of the dispute respecting a black silk stocking, which had been darned with worsted so often, that none of the original silk remained, and the question was, whether it was the *identical silk stocking* that was first darned. He was very eloquent at times, and exceedingly ingenious in opposition to granting the mandamus required. Being quite exhausted about half past one, he asked permission for a little repose, when the Court adjourned till half past 4 to give him an opportunity to recruit his strength. At that hour the Court was crowded with ladies, who sat patiently till the orator closed his speech, which he did by a very happy quotation from Macbeth, which drew forth on his sitting down a universal clapping of hands; and the applause was so natural, that the Judges forgot to check it. On leaving the Court, I went to see Dorsey who has got well enough to ride out. I took tea with my mother and sister; In the evening, after my return home, Mr. and Mrs. Meredith came in and partook of a lobster and crabs which we had for supper.

20: Sunday. Accompanied my wife to St. Paul's. The Bishop preached as usual a sermon of trite and commonplace matter. After service was over went with my wife to see Mrs. Somerville, who was too unwell to receive us. From thence we went to see my mother, where we found others of the family. Came home to dinner, and afterwards the ladies went to St. Paul's again. I remained reading, and Mrs. Harper came in and finding her mother, aunts and cousins gone, went with me to my church, where we heard a good but severe discourse from a puritanical or Methodistical preacher. On leaving the

Church and returning home, found the younger part of the family disposed to walk. My wife and I joined them and we walked up the canal to Taggart's mill, and returned through Howard's park by the monument. Some friends called in the evening.

21: Monday passed as usual in business and visiting my mother.

22: The morning as usual. Went to Mr. Charles Carroll Jr's at Homewood to dine. All the ladies of the party to meet his cousin Charles Harper and his bride. Old Mr. Carroll⁴⁴ was there and Mrs. Caton the mother of the Marchioness of Wellesley sat between her and the lady of the house, whom I handed in to dinner. After dinner the conversation turned upon the automaton of Maelzel, now exhibiting, and Mr. Carroll, having never seen it, was prevailed upon by me to go tomorrow and play a game of chess with this celebrated automaton. We returned to town in the evening and the ladies went to Mrs. Charles Harper's, while I went to the play for an act or two.

23d. Wednesday. At half past 11 o'clock old Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the surviving signer of the declaration of Independence, called on me at my house in his carriage with his daughter Mrs. Caton and her husband, to go to see the Automaton chess player. I got into the carriage and we drove to the Fountain Inn in Light street, where the exhibition takes place. Mr. Maelzell soon found out who Mr. Carroll was,

"Charles Carroll of Carrollton Esq., the last surviving signer of the declaration of Independence was one of the mission to Canada with Saml Chase, Archbishop Carroll (his cousin) and Doctor Franklin. He mentioned to me often in conversation anecdotes of the party. This day, he told me that he was in the Senate of the U. States at Philada when Doctor Franklin's death was announced, and that he rose and moved that the Senate should wear mourning on their left arms (as usual) for 30 days. Mr. Jay seconded the motion, but no others voted for it and it was lost. Ralph Izard (one of the signers also) came round to his seat and exclaimed "why what the Devil Carroll got into you to vote to pay honors to such a damned old rascal as Franklin." So much for party spirit, and the opinions which prevailed at that time of the Doctor's conduct in France, as well as his religious opinions.

and paid him every attention; he requested him to play, and the old gentleman, who in his time was a good chess player, consented to play against the Automaton. We saw from the first, that Maelzell intended that Mr. Carroll should win the game; and as the old man had lost some of his play, it cost the Automaton a great deal of trouble to avoid winning the game. Once when the Automaton could not, from the position of the pieces avoid checking the King on the square next to him with his Queen, supported by a bishop and which in fact was checkmate, the moment Maelzell saw the inevitable consequence of the move, and fearing to win the game, he made a pretence of adjustment of the Machine, and taking a light, went to examine and put to rights the interior of *the Turk*. He no doubt at that time communicated to *his assistant* the error he had made of forcing a game on his antagonist, and the consequence was a move of his queen on the line of the Castle of Mr. Carroll, which of course took her, and then it was with great difficulty he could force the old gentleman to win the game. Indeed it was so obvious that Mr. Carroll at last said, I think you have favored me in this game. He however appeared satisfied with his victory, and Mrs. Caton (his daughter) and Mr. Caton were equally well satisfied of the trick played on him by the Automaton.

I had the Directors of the Baltimore Library (of which I had just been elected President) to dine with me. Mr. Harper and Mr. Morgan Gibbes (just elected members) were of the Party, and one or two other friends. Dr. Alexander and Judge Hanson, and Mr. George Gibbs. The conversation was very pleasant and a great deal of wit passed round the table. At night, when my company retired, went to my brother's in Monument Square to a party given to Mrs. Harper by my niece, Mary Ann Gilmor.

24: The morning spent as usual, in business, exercise and visiting my friends. My wife and Mrs. Chiffelle went immediately after breakfast to Beech Hill to spend the day there and Josephine and Ann accompanied Mrs. Harper to Home-

wood, where they also spent the day. The whole returned in the evening, and my wife in tears at the unhappy circumstance of her little Spanish lap-dog, Quiz, being frightened at Beech Hill into fits, which being mistaken by the gardener for madness, he knocked him in the head. I confess I was myself affected at learning the tragical end of this little favorite, who was so attached to us that he slept every night on our bed, and near us, and had only this morning been caressed by me. Sorry as I was at his fate, I could not but feel that there was great danger removed by his death; as playing about with the girls and children, and often snarling and snapping at them, I was kept continually uneasy lest he should go mad and bite some one. I dislike such pets, and tried to prevent my wife from taking this one, but she was so desirous of having the beautiful little white plaything, that I could not resist her. I never will, however, permit another to enter my doors.

At 8 o'clock went to preside at the weekly meeting of the Academy of Science and Belles lettres; few of the members met, viz^t Doctors Ducatel, Cohen, Steuart and Keener and Dr. Robertson the clergyman, our best conchologist. I adjourned the meeting at 9 and left the Academy, but the others remained to pass a half hour in conversation.

25: Went to see my mother, who still continued unwell, yet was prevailed upon to go out to dine at my brother's, but returned early in the afternoon, when I saw her again. Walked after tea with the ladies up Market street.

26: Dined at Meredith's⁴⁵ with Mrs. Chiffelle, my wife,

⁴⁵ Meredith told a story he had heard from Cooper the Novellist (the author of the *Spy* &c) who had been much at sea as a midshipman in the navy. Two sailors strolled into a graveyard and amused themselves with reading the epitaphs. One of them cried out to the other "Jack, I think I can make as good a one as any I see, for instance, Here lies I, as snug as a bug in a rug." Jack replied, I can make a better than that, "Here lies I, a damn'd deal snugger than that there bugger." This reminded me of a story poor Charley Wirgman used to tell of a sailor at Plymouth about to die, and who sent for a clergyman to prepare him for the other world. After the dying man had apparently been perfectly absolved in a

Mr. and Mrs. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gilmor, Mrs. Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. David Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Owings Hoffman. In the evening the girls came in, and Dr. Alexander, Mr. W. Adair and Mr. Kennedy. I past the day tolerably.

27: Sunday. Went to church. Mr. Nevins having returned, heard him preach an excellent sermon. No church in the afternoon as he was to preach in the 2^d Presbyterian Church at night.

28: The same routine during the morning. Miss Sprigg called at the Compting house to ask me to go to Maelzell's at 12 to see a game of chess between his automaton and Lloyd Rogers, which she was also to aid in. Being much engaged I could not attend, and about that hour Col^o Trumbull, now on his way to Washington to make some alteration in his great historical pictures in the Capitol, called to see me, and came over to my house to see my pictures. I carried him also to see my brother's Sasso Ferrato, and a copy of a Guido, made by George Morland in his youth, which I bought in London in 1799 and gave my brother because the mother looking on her sleeping child resembled his wife. He was much pleased with both, and said if Morland had continued to paint in that style, he would have done better than painting pigs. I carried him also to Tilyard's painting room to see the portraits he has made, which were very much to his satisfaction. Tilyard was a common sign painter, but having a real taste for the art, he has taught himself portrait painting and has made some excellent pictures.

I visited my mother in the afternoon and should have gone to the theatre to see Booth in Lear, but a gust came up which prevented me, and I spent the evening at home with my family.

29: Tuesday. While writing in the Compting house, my

manner for all his sins, he still shewed some anxiety, the priest said to him, "What makes you so uneasy, have you not made your peace with God?" "Oh yes, replied Jack, that is all settled." "Well then, what makes you so concerned?" "Oh but I am afraid of *that other fellow*."

niece Mrs. Howard and the lovely Eliza Ridgely, as members of the ladies committee which is engaged in raising funds to furnish supplies to the suffering Greeks, called on me for my contribution. They were on their way to old Mr. Carroll, to get his name first, and I prepared a subscription list for them, and gave them 50 Ds. as a contribution from the house, with which they appeared very well satisfied. Mrs. Meredith and Mr. Dorsey dined with us, her husband and his wife having gone in the Steamboat to Annapolis in the morning. My mother was to have come also, but the day being damp and rainy, she remained at home. I went to see her in the evening, and afterwards Mr. Dorsey and I went to see Charles Nicols, who was sick. I escorted Mrs. Meredith home from my house after tea, and stopped in for a few minutes with her to Mr. Hoffman's whom we found with his wife. I then went to the Theatre, and joined Mrs. Swan and Mrs. S. Smith, whom I found in a box.

30: Wednesday. My mother came and dined with me, but was quite overcome with fatigue at merely riding to my house in her carriage. Took a walk in the afternoon, and meeting Mr. Cox at his door, was persuaded to step in and drink wine with him. Returned home to tea, and then accompanied the ladies on a stroll up Market street. Called at Mrs. Hasfeldt's confectionery shop and gave them ice cream. When we got back to our own door, we received a message from Mr. and Mrs. Meredith to come and eat strawberries at their house, and which we accepted immediately, and got home about half past 9.⁴⁶

31 May. Called to see Fitzhugh and his wife on their way from Dorset to Alexandria. Carried *him* in the afternoon to my brother's to take wine with Meredith, B. Howard and

⁴⁶ Walking with Meredith by a place where the foundation of a house of very irregular form was digging, intended for Mr. Cohen, the celebrated dealer in Lotteries; on his remarking the extraordinary crookedness of the ground, I observed it could be accounted for only as being another *lot awry*, which Cohen had obtained. This bad pun amused him for some time.

Owings Hoffman. Mr. Thompson of Alexandria of the party. In the evening walked up to my mother's, where I found my wife, Mrs. Chiffelle, my brother's wife and Mr. and Mrs. B. Howard came in soon afterwards and we took tea together.

1: June. Friday. At 11 o'clock held a meeting of the Managers of the Washington Monument to consider the proposals of the Artists who had offered models of a statue of Washington; there not being a full board, I adjourned the meeting till tomorrow at 9 o'clock, A. M. Went to the Club and played a few games of billiards. Dined *en famille*, and at half past 4 went to take wine with Mr. B. C. Howard, who had my brother and his wife, with Mrs. Parker her sister, and Mrs. Thompson her niece, and Mr. and Mrs. Swan, and Mr. and Mrs. D. Hoffman. Called in for a moment at Meredith's to talk of the recent discovery by a boy, of the secret of Maelzell's Automaton Chess Player; which was as we all suspected, moved by a man concealed in the Machine. Walked up to Dorsey's to see my mother, and remained to tea; when I got home, found Mr. Oliver sitting with my family.

2d. Morning spent in business after a meeting of the Managers of the Washington Monument at 9 this morning. We decided on Mr. Causici's model of a statue for our column as the best. There were three others: two by Genelot, and one by Capellano, but Causici's was certainly the best. It was commanding, well draped, and the attitude and likeness good. The height is to be colossal, viz^t fifteen feet. He offers to execute it of white marble and place it on the top for 9000 Ds.

We dined earlier than usual to be at a *fête champêtre* given to the ladies and gentlemen of their acquaintance, by Mr. and Mrs. Harper at Oakland, four miles from town on the Fall's Turnpike. Mrs. Chiffelle and Ann Gregorie went there in the morning with Mrs. Harper, to assist in the decorations; and Mrs. Gilmor and Josephine, with Isabel and Mary went in my carriage at 3. I followed with Mr. Meredith in half an hour in Mr. Dorsey's carriage, and arrived about half past 4. For an hour or two more carriages of all kinds were arriving, filled

with well dressed ladies and gentlemen. I hardly ever saw so much beauty assembled together as appeared on the grassy turf under the shade of the trees, dancing, and promenading. About 5 o'clock the ladies all sat down at a long table under the trees and regaled themselves with strawberries and cream, cherries, and ices, with other refreshments. The dancing continued till after sunset on the grass and then was resumed in the house, where we all repaired to take our coffee. It was originally intended as an overseer's lodging, but had been fitted up by General Harper for occasional use till he built a dwelling house on an elevated part of the farm, commanding a fine inland view. The prettiest building at Oakland is the Dairy, in the form of an ancient temple, with an Ionic Portico of four columns. It was handsomely embellished with oak leaves and flowers,⁴⁷ with an inscription of leaves on the frieze, *POUR ELLE*. We all got home safe about 9 o'clock.

3 Sunday. Went to the First Presbyterian church, and heard an admirable sermon from Mr. Nevins. After church went to see my mother, who was a little indisposed. Mr. and Mrs. Harper dined with us. Walked up again to see my mother with my wife. Called at Meredith's and he and his wife came to our house after tea, while we were all sitting round the table, each with a bible. When they left us, had family prayers.

4: Engaged at the Compting house till 12 when I went to the club and played a few games at billiards with Mr. Henry Didier. Having received a present of a piece of fresh salmon from Mr. Oliver, invited Mr. Meredith and Mr. Dorsey to partake of it. Doctor Alexander and my brother came after dinner and took wine. After Coffee walked up to my mother's with my wife. On our return found Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Hoffman at home, and were soon joined by my sister in law and Mrs. Howard, her other daughter. Mr. Morton of Bordeaux

⁴⁷ Mr. Harper observed that Mr. Latrobe had brought Pan and Apollo together in his decorations. I replied that if it was Pan without, it was certainly *pan* within also; alluding to the *milk pans* which were ranged along the walls.

also dropped in. When they all left me, I went to the play to see Massinger's Fatal Dowry, as recently altered, and saw the last two acts.

5: Tuesday. Attended at half past 9 a meeting of the Committee of the First Presbyterian church, to consider of the propriety of acceding to a request of the Committee of ladies in behalf of the Greeks, to allow a *collection* to be made in our church in aid of the funds raised for the purpose of supplying them with provisions. It was rejected or rather refused on the ground that it was a business the church could not meddle with as a congregation.

Dined at home with the Girls, having seen Mrs. Chiffelle embark at 5 o'clock A. M. for Philadelphia with Mr. and Mrs. Harper. Mrs. Gilmor went to Beech Hill and went into town for *her* dinner. Walked to see my mother, and afterwards took a walk with Meredith. At night carried all the family to see Stollenwerk's moving panorama, which amused the children. Called in at Mrs. Hasfeldt's confectionery shop and gave them ice cream.

6. Dined with Meredith—found Dr. Alexander and Dorsey. Mr. and Mrs. Meredith came in the evening and took a cold supper with us.

7. The Library Directors dined at Mr. D. Hoffman's. We had little business. Were joined by several friends and strangers at dinner. When it was announced, I offered my arm as President to hand the lady of the house to the dining room, but Mr. Frick who was on the other side, was beforehand with me, or rather she saw his offer first, and took it. I represented my privilege as President of the board, but it was too late. Frick afterwards offered me the seat next her at table, but I declined it.

Mrs. Knight (formerly Miss Povey) was in town and gave a concert this evening to which my family went with Mrs. Meredith, and as her husband and me were engaged at Hoffman's, my brother in law Dorsey agreed to squire the ladies. As we found we had time to join them at Meredith's before

the hour, he first slipped off. I soon after followed and while getting my hat in the passage, was passed by Mrs. H. who stopped on the landing of the staircase to request me to ask Mrs. Meredith to call for her; while talking to her with my back to the door, my wife and her party passed, and my attention was called to it by Mrs. H. My wife was all astonishment when I begged her to stop as the lady of the house would accompany us, as she had gone up to get her hat. Unfortunately for her and myself, she had taken up a prejudice against Mrs. H. arising of feelings connected with my friendship for her, and the consequence was sullen and serious looks, all the evening, as I carried Mrs. H. under my arm and seated myself next her at the Concert. A short explanation of the cause of my accidental situation which took place when we got home, served to remove the unpleasant feelings she had, which at one time threatened to destroy the harmony of our bed chamber.

8th Friday. At 12 o'clock took my wife to see the statue we had selected for the Washington Monument. She afterwards proposed of her own accord that we should call and see Mrs. D. Hoffman before we left town for the summer, and invite her to come out and see us. I was thunderstruck at the change and of course readily assented. We accordingly went and were received by this very fascinating and charming woman in a cordial manner, notwithstanding she must have seen and felt the coldness of my wife's manner towards her last night.

After dinner went to Tilyard's to see Isabel sit for her portrait, which is nearly finished, and then carried the girls to see the Washington statue, and then to my mother's. Found my wife there, who returned home in the carriage with the girls. After tea, we went to pay a visit to my niece Louisa Hoffman, and found her on our way at her mother's. We of course stopped there till it was time to come home.

9. After the business of the morning was over, called on Mr. and Mrs. Meredith to accompany them to see the model of the statue; in our way took up Mrs. David Hoffman. When we left the room, the ladies preferred paying a visit over the

bridge to Mrs. F. Oliver at her mother's Mrs. Harrison, and as Meredith had returned to his office, I accompanied them, but left them at the door, and went to see my mother at my brother's, where she had gone to spend the day. As I was to dine out, all my family went to spend the day at Beech Hill.

Dined at Dr. Alexander's with my brother, Meredith, Dennis A. Smith, Judge Hanson, Nich. Ridgely, Capt. Henley, naval commander at this port, Jer. Hoffman, Isaac McKim, and a stranger, a relation of the Doctor's, of the name of Parnham. The day was not of the gayest order, and rarely is so at the Doctor's, as he does not contribute much to bring out his guests, which is essential in the host, or the entertainment fails. It is extraordinary in his case, for every where else he has a great deal of pleasant conversation, and is usually one of the gayest of the company.

Ann and Josephine went to Mrs. Meredith's to eat strawberries, and I promised to call for them to bring them home in returning from my mother's. A heavy gust came up, and detained me till late, when I came as far down Market (or Baltimore) street, as Liberty St. I found a torrent rushing down, which covered the stepping stones. I waited for the subsidence of the water on one side, with many others for a quarter of an hour, and a crowd appeared as the lightening flashed on the opposite side of the torrent; at last a black man came up whom I prevailed upon for a trifle to become ferryman, and was carried over on his shoulders. I found the girls still at Mrs. M's and brought them home.

Sunday 10th. Mr. Nevins preached an excellent sermon, *as usual*, in the morning, and another in the afternoon. My mother and Mr. Haskins, Mrs. Meredith (whose husband had gone this morning to Annapolis to attend the Court of Appeals) and Mr. Harper were invited to dinner, but not one came. In the evening carried my wife and Josephine and the children to my mother's where we took tea. Mrs. Meredith joined us there and we brought her home.

11. Mrs. Gilmor called for me at 12 in the carriage, and

I went with her to see Mr. and Mrs. Dalton, a young married couple and Captain and Mrs. Henry. We went afterwards to Mr. Robert Smith's, but except Mrs. Dalton saw no one. Mr. Harper dined with us, and in the afternoon I went to my mother's to sit with her. Came home to tea and carried Josephine and Ann to the Theatre to see Hamblin in William Tell. His playing was good, but his voice was too sepulchral, owing to an asthmatic affection. We did not get home till 12 o'clock.

12th Tuesday. The morning as usual employed in business. Called to see my mother, but found she had gone to my brother's where I and the girls were engaged to dine, as my wife removed everything out to the Country today. Dined at William's and went to see Mrs. Somerville. The girls went out to Beech Hill, but as everything there was not fixed, I remained in town this night. Dropped in at 9 at Mrs. Meredith's and found Mrs. D. Hoffman and her two brothers in law John and Jeremiah.

13th. I was engaged to join a party of friends at Mr. Oliver's place on Joppa river, called Harewood, 17 miles from town; but Mr. Flandis of New York, who had written to me that he was coming to see my pictures, came to town last night and appointed today to see them. I accordingly gave up the party.

14. Devoted the whole morning to shewing Flandis my pictures. Many of them I had bought of him, and he wished to exchange some he had in New York which I had seen for some of mine, but we could not agree, as he overrated his own, and underrated mine. Discovering his views, I was on my guard and foiled all his adroit attempts to take me in. A circumstance which had recently occurred of his flying from an engagement he had made to deliver to me a picture he was in treaty for at a *certain price*, which he evaded when he got possession of the picture and believed it more valuable than it really was, opened my eyes with regard to his real character, and I was no longer disposed to become his dupe. I pointed

out to him his conduct and he was apparently mortified, for I had long wished to get rid of my agreement to get rid of the picture at the price stipulated, but having once promised to take it at the sum I could not in honour retract till he himself gave me the opportunity by insisting that the painting was worth more money than I had offered, and that he had been obliged to pay more to obtain it than he originally counted upon. I seized the occasion to release him from his contract, and then assured him I would not take it at half the price I had agreed to pay. He appeared to be confounded and I left him in his error(?). I bought a little St. John of him, for about half he valued it at.

As I had some pictures at Beech Hill I wished to shew him, and as I was to move out that evening, I invited him out there. He came and said he was well compensated for his visit. He returned to town in the evening and I remained, and as I expected suffered severely from asthma, as usual at this place.

Flandis in the hope of enticing me into an arrangement of exchange of pictures by which he should make something to compensate him for his visit, staid this day the 14th, and devoted some hours to a new examination. I had also appointed 10 o'clock this morning to shew Mr. Cramer of St. Petersburg my collection of minerals. They both met at my house and I was engaged with both at the same time. I returned to the country to dinner, and staid all night, but the attack of asthma was so severe as nearly to destroy me, and I determined to sleep in town for the future as my life was really at hazard by staying the night in the country.

For the continuation of the diary, I refer to the Quarto set, entitled Diary.

[Diligent search for the Quarto volumes of the Diary has been unsuccessful and it seems probable that they were destroyed in the fire of 1904.]

JAMES ALFRED PEARCE

BERNARD C. STEINER

(Continued from Vol. XVII, p. 283)

Pearce continually opposed the general free grant of public lands to settlers, believing that the old policy of selling the lands should be continued,⁸⁷ and he gave considerable thought to land questions.⁸⁸

He urged, successfully, on the Senate, a grant of 160 acres as bounty for any soldier who had actually been under fire in any engagement with the enemy. "I think that those services best entitled to a reward," Pearce said, "are those which have been most useful to the country, and most dangerous to the individual."⁸⁹

When a homestead bill was introduced in 1854, he opposed⁹⁰ the sale of land at 25 cents per acre. If we may not give free lands, he argued, we may not sell them at a "sham price," beneath a "reasonable, fair and moderate valuation." The public lands constituted a "great national estate, to be administered justly, prudently, and wisely. At the established sale price of \$1.25 per acre, the forest and the wilderness had been subdued with a rapidity unknown before." Why should the public domain be "squandered?" Maryland, which had stayed outside the Confederation until the public lands had been transferred to the United States, through her representa-

⁸⁷ Vide Jan. 28, 1847, on Oregon Surveyor General. On Jan. 22, 1845, he reported, upon the Indian grant to Julius Dubuque.

⁸⁸ On June 18, 1850, he expressed the belief that the mails ought to be transported free of charge over railroads, to which land grants had been made.

⁸⁹ On Sept. 27, 1850, he opposed an appropriation to buy land from the Sioux in Minnesota, as the price was too high.

⁹⁰ On July 17.

tive, had the right to protest against the injustice of giving the public lands to foreigners. "There are great bodies of hardworking, industrious, honest men in the country, in the new States, as well as in the old, skilled in particular arts and trades, who have no capacity, and no desire to engage in agricultural employment, who cannot avail themselves of this measure and can derive no benefit from it." Only naturalized people should be invited to accept donations of public lands. "I had supposed that Yankee ingenuity, Yankee perseverance, Yankee untiring energy would not be beaten in the world. Why then do we invite foreigners by these extraordinary inducements? I admit that I am willing that they should come on the terms on which they have heretofore come, but I am not willing to offer these superfluous bounties to swell immigration from what we call the down-trodden nations of oppressed Europe, which is already as large as a prudent liberality would desire." We should exclude criminal immigrants, but no system had been devised to do this. Paupers also were much more numerous among the foreign born. A great influx of population was not needed. "The progress of this country, in every element of natural greatness, is such that it now stands without the fear of an enemy anywhere." In New Mexico it might be desirable "to encourage such immigration as may give population and strength enough to secure peace and protection of all. But, in the greatest portion of the public domain, all the perils of the pioneer life have passed away." The authority of the United States to reserve its lands from taxation depends upon the Constitution and the State need not assent to the retention of lands by the United States. The case is different in an old State, where the public lands were the property of the State before it entered the Nation.⁹¹ Pearce stated his approval of Buchanan's veto of the homestead

⁹¹ On Aug. 3, 1854, he offered an amendment to a Minnesota land bill to correct a mistake, a change having been made by the clerk, without knowledge of the House of Representatives. On Jan. 20, 1858, he opposed, as unproved, a grant of land to Simon Preds in the territory formerly a part of Texas.

bill in 1860, and held that the "operation of the bill would be to make worthless, the magnificent patrimony and, at this time, when the treasury is meagre, would be especially unfortunate."

His chief interest in Indian affairs was to see that the National Government was not defrauded. He opposed giving the Seneca Indians,⁹² money to make up a defalcation of the Indian agent appointed for that tribe,—in whose hands the Indians had voluntarily placed their funds derived from other sources than the United States. The precedent seemed to Pearce too dangerous.

He also opposed appropriations in a general appropriation bill,⁹³ for such a private claim as one on account of the Creek depredations, which troops were stationed near that tribe,⁹⁴ and for the payment of the Texan mounted rangers, because Texas did not recognize the authority of the United States over the Texan Indians.⁹⁵ He had, in general, "very great suspicion and distrust of Indian claims."⁹⁶

He opposed a bill⁹⁷ providing that the President should open negotiations with the Chippewa Indians, as an interference with the treaty making powers. If the bill should pass and the Executive make a treaty, in conformity with its provisions, the Senators would not be bound to ratify it. The

⁹² On Sept. 26, 1850, and on April 20, 1852.

⁹³ See Feb. 2, 1857.

⁹⁴ On Sept. 26, 1850.

⁹⁵ On Sept. 27, 1850. He also then opposed similar claims in Florida and an appropriation for the Cherokees because it was too large and the Financial Committee had not considered it. On Feb. 10, 1851, in a similar debate, he stated that he had talked with young Ross, a chief of the tribe, and had been assured that the tribe would be satisfied with the proposed appropriation.

⁹⁶ May 20, 1852, he opposed an appropriation for removing the Cherokees. On May 25, 1852, he opposed a similar claim for removing Creeks. On May 3, 1853, he favored the removal of the Seminoles and opposed claims for Shawnees and the Menomonees. On April 24, 1854, he opposed passage of large appropriations for Indian treaties west of the Rocky Mountains.

⁹⁷ June 15, 1854.

bill was an encroachment of Executive authority and was also objectionable, as introducing the House into the treaty-making powers.

He seldom spoke upon military affairs. He opposed⁹⁸ taking armories from the superintendency of ordnance officers. A change would only increase the expenditures of the Federal Government and enlarge executive patronage.⁹⁹ "We shall feed, still more absolutely, that lust of office which is getting to be an absolute disgrace to the country" and which made members of Congress "mere gratis advocates and office brokers." Military discipline did not oppress the workmen, who tried to "escape the just requirements of labor."

Up to 1854, the President had ten appointments to West Point and each member of Congress had one. It was then proposed to allow each Senator two. Pearce opposed the change. He admitted that an increase was desirable, and would prefer that the Presidential appointments should be increased, except that he usually named the sons of military men, and so gave a "sort of hereditary succession in military affairs." The Senators are not liable to the same pressure as members of the House of Representatives and may make appointments, "perhaps more promising and yielding more efficiency to the Service"; but "all power is certainly apt to plague the possessor and, among the smaller annoyances, I do not know a more troublesome one than that which besets those who have the bestowment of patronage of this sort."

On August 3, 1854, when the question of the control of armories was again discussed, Pearce denied that military rule was maintained over civilian employees there, or that there would be economy by adopting civil superintendency, which would put the armories into politics. In fact, he doubted

⁹⁸ Feb. 23, 1853.

⁹⁹ With rather unusual humor he spoke of a clergyman who actually presided over an armory before they were placed under ordnance officers and whose name was Robb, "there may be connection between that name and the pursuits of war."

whether it were necessary to keep armories at all. We had 600,000 stand of arms.¹⁰⁰ We were ahead of the arms of Europe. The cost of maintenance had diminished since 1842, when the civil superintendency had been abolished. Civilians would serve only for pay and would hold honor in the same estimate as Falstaff did.

On January 30, 1855, Pearce said that he favored an increase in the army, in view of the acquisition of extensive territories. East of the Mississippi very few soldiers were left, and the need for troops had been so pressing, that the artillery regiments no longer received proper training, but served as infantry. Forts were left to be garrisoned by a sergeant and a handful of men. Even for Indian warfare volunteers were not sufficient.¹⁰¹

On August 16, 1856, he opposed granting claims for arrearages due on account of suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida, because no rule was given for ascertaining them. He also opposed appropriations for a port near the Pembina River, since there was no danger from the Canadians; and payment for Arkansas Militia, not called out by the Governor but by their Colonel on his apprehension of an Indian attack.

He realized, however, the necessity in an emergency¹⁰² for the War Department to make contracts, without a previous appropriation, for the food, clothing, and transportation of troops, provided a special report be made in the matter as soon as possible. Nor did he hesitate to defend army appropriations against Hale's charge of vagueness. The costs of military expenditures cannot be estimated with precision in

¹⁰⁰ In Springfield, names of runaway negroes were said to have been signed to the petition for a change of system.

¹⁰¹ On Jan. 29, 1855, Jefferson Davis had sent Pearce information for use in preparing this speech. From the War Department on Aug. 26, 1854, Jefferson Davis answered Pearce's request for a discharge of four soldiers, replying that he will discharge one of them only. "I have strained the rule to its furthest powers of tension in this case, and must admit it was the advocate rather than the cause which prevailed."

¹⁰² On April 20, 1858.

advance: for example, if more men desert they must be pursued at a greater cost.¹⁰³

He joined in a heated debate over arsenals, on June 8, 1858, in the course of which he said that he had examined various types of guns and that he opposed an appropriation for the alteration of old guns to make them breech loaders.¹⁰⁴

He attacked the attempt to have a floating dock built.¹⁰⁵ It was desirable to have a dry dock in California, but a stone dock should be built there. He also opposed permitting private individuals to use the dry dock when built, because if it were occupied by a merchant vessel, it could not be used by a man of war.¹⁰⁶ When the Maryland Whig, John P. Kennedy, was at the head of the Naval Department, Pearce's relations were close with him, and, in answer to an inquiry from the latter, Kennedy wrote him on August 12, 1852:

"I have your note of this morning with a copy of the Naval Appropriation Bill. You ask me to examine the 3rd. section and to say what objections there are to it.

"It purposes to enlarge the field of choice in the selection of heads of bureaus by extending the eligibility to Commanders—now restricted to Captains in the Navy.

"I would remark that if the selection be made with a strict regard to the qualities necessary to the administration of the bureaus, there could of course, be no objection to the latitude given to the choice—so far as the efficiency of the administration was concerned:—but it might be a question even after

¹⁰³ On June 13, 1860, he favored a continuance of the right in the War Department to transfer appropriations from one bureau to another.

¹⁰⁴ On June 9, he helped to smooth out a difficulty which had arisen on this subject between Jefferson Davis and Judah P. Benjamin. In the debate on the army appropriation bill (on June 2 and 7, 1860) he vainly opposed a fort at Pembina and the payment of special Signal Officers, but favored new barracks at Fort Monroe, where he had noticed they were very much dilapidated, when he was there ten years before.

¹⁰⁵ On Sept. 28, 1850. On Feb. 26, 1851, he spoke showing study of the English law of river navigation upon the liability of ship owners.

¹⁰⁶ See also March 3, 1851, he then also opposed establishment of naval depot at New Orleans.

the highest degree of competency was secured, how far it would be politic to confer upon officers of inferior grade that degree of control over their superiors which the occasional exigencies of the bureau require to be exercised.

"In addition to the talent, knowledge, experience and facility in business affairs which the administration of each bureau demands, there is also a certain amount of influence and official authority necessary, which is only derived from rank. This is distinctly characteristic of the system as at present organized—I mean in its present requirement of Naval officers for the Chiefs. If these chiefs had been selected from civil life no embarrassment would be experienced upon any question of subordination in rank. But as the system has exacted *Naval* men for this service, I think there is strong reason to apprehend that much discontent and obstruction would ensue upon the attempt to elevate officers of a second grade into positions of authority over the first.

"It is true that the chiefs of the bureaus do not, strictly speaking, give orders, except within a comparatively narrow limit of superintendence, yet even within that limit there is abundant scope to excite that sensitiveness to the exercise of authority which is the prevalent, and for the most part, the appropriate and laudable sentiment of the Naval and Military organization.

"The extension of this privilege of eligibility to the bureaus would, I think, very naturally be followed after a time, by a demand for similar extension to the command of Yards and Stations for the younger branches of the service, and, in due progress, to the command of the largest vessels. Its application to such cases would soon demonstrate the danger of opening the highest duties and posts to the junior by this short road of patronage which would place him in advance of his senior. Great dissatisfaction would be inevitable. As a principle I think it well to regard as the *rewards* of service for those whose experience, skill and knowledge have been earned and approved in a long course of duty. Whenever that range shall be found

to be incapable of affording the proper material for efficient service in their departments, it may become necessary to enlarge the limits of selection.

"Whilst I have my pen in hand, allow me to call your attention to the last four lines of the 2nd. Sect. "And no portion of the Money"— If that be retained in the bill, the department I fear would be prohibited from paying off a crew who had been three years away—and would be embarrassed in many other cases. I wrote to Mr. Gwin on this subject, oblige me by asking his attention to it."

Pearce consequently opposed the measure to which Kennedy objected.

Yet he opposed the abolition of flogging in the Navy (on Sept. 28, 1850), "until a well adjusted system of punishment could be adopted in its place. The sailors are not babies, and the advocates" of "false philanthropy and sickly sentimentality" should not be permitted to have their way. If flogging be abolished, sailors must be hung, for a "skulking sailor would infinitely prefer being in irons to keeping watch on deck."

On August 12, 1856, J. C. Dobbins, Secretary of the Navy, wrote Pearce upon the construction of Stevens's war steamer. On the same day, Pearce moved to strike out an appropriation for that steamer, as he did not believe in harbor defense by floating batteries, since ships should be sent to sea. Furthermore, no detailed plans of the vessel, upon which half a million dollars had already been spent, had been filed with the navy department.¹⁰⁷

The retirement of officers appeared to Pearce to have led

¹⁰⁷ On Aug. 3, 1854, he questioned the advisability of a large appropriation to the San Francisco Navy Yard and favored discontinuing the navy yard at Memphis, where no vessel had ever been built. He believed, in 1855, that the Secretary of the Treasury would appoint suitable officers for revenue cutters. On Jan. 20, 1853, he presented a petition from Baltimore ship owners representing the ruinous effect of the abolition of capital punishment and praying for the establishment substitute.

to injustice and, in 1856, he presented petitions of several officers against such action in their cases.¹⁰⁸

His last naval speech, showing great investigation, was delivered on February 9, 1861. He favored the building of small sloops of war and, in emphasizing the need of economy at that time, he opposed the establishment of the office of assistant secretary of the Navy, because that Department is the "burdensome and least difficult of management of any of the Departments of the Government."

In 1850, Pearce took a lively interest in a measure providing new machinery for the mint.¹⁰⁹ If the establishment of the mint were a "new question, he should place it at New York, because it is the great Commercial emporium of the Country and because it is the port at which the precious metals are most largely received." He thought, however, that there was no need for a Branch Mint there—or elsewhere, except at San Francisco. He did not feel it to be assurance on the part of a senator, who resided in a rural district, to speak upon monetary affairs and the wants of great cities.¹¹⁰

On June 25, 1850, Pearce presented a memorial from Miss Dorothea F. Dix, asking for the establishment of an institution for the care of the indigent insane. He stated that the United States contained more insane persons than most countries, because there existed in no other country such freedom of civil, political, and religious institutions and, of course, there is no where else the same variety and number of causes of mental excitement."

¹⁰⁸ Jan. 24, Capt. Joseph Smoot, Jan. 26, Capt. Charles Boarman, and S. W. LeCompte, Feb. 14, J. L. Gillis, Feb. 19, A. H. Kilby. See also March 1, 1859. On the court martial of Capt. Ritchie, he advised that no information be called for, as to do so would lead the Senate to "personal controversies" and would "encourage recrimination." On Feb. 17, 1858, he defended C. S. Winder from the charge of being the pet of any one. On March 29, 1860, he opposed a claim for seaman's wages in the Revolutionary War, as barred by laches. On Sept. 28, 1850.

¹⁰⁹ April 24. May 24, 1829.

¹¹⁰ On Jan. 24, 1855, J. H. Alexander from Baltimore, sent Pearce pamphlets on coinage and asked that he distribute them.

"There is nothing," he continued, "by which the age in which we live is so much and so favorably distinguished from the most glorious of those which have preceded it, as the attention now paid to the rights of suffering humanity. This is one of the glories that cannot be claimed for the past and I am sure, that no prouder or more enduring monument to the true glory of the United States can be raised, than an adequate provision for that class of people, who of all others are most entitled to our sympathy and care."

At the next session¹¹¹ Pearce again spoke on favoring a proposition to make a land grant for this purpose. After the "free and lavish appropriation" which had been made of public lands, he held that it was too late to ask concerning the constitutionality of such grants, and he believed that such a grant would confer "benefits as wide as the misery which it purposes to relieve," "to 25000 miserable and destitute beings . . . exposed to privations far greater than those which the most helpless pauper endures," and "cut off from all human sympathies."

He moved¹¹² to cut down the subsidy to the Collins line of steamships from \$33,000 to \$25,000 per trip, holding that the Federal Government cannot properly undertake to sustain the Company against the rivalry of foreign competition, however much our public spirit and natural pride may be interested in the triumph of American skill in the building of these fine ships."¹¹³ Although as a Whig, he had been trained in the protectionist school, he stated, on February 28, 1855, that the tariff ought to be amended (though the amendment ought not to be attached as a rider to an appropriation bill), because the revenue from customs was too great and constituted a "temptation to extravagant and inordinate legislation."¹¹⁴

He opposed¹¹⁵ granting aid to the laying of the oceanic

¹¹¹ Feb. 11, 1851.

¹¹² On Feb. 28, 1855.

¹¹³ On June 9, 1858, he favored an appropriation for the Collins' line.

¹¹⁴ But see March 3, 1855.

¹¹⁵ On Jan. 22, 1857.

cable, since he apprehended that the Federal Government would have very little, if any, interest in the use of this line of telegraphic communication." The State Department would not entrust diplomatic communications to it, since it would be impossible to secure secrecy. The Navy Department would only need it to send orders to Captains at Plymouth, or Portsmouth, England. The Associated Press would use the cable, but it was doubtful whether merchants would do so, on account of the high rates. The line may be useful to Europe; but "it will be of no benefit to us at any time, and may, under supposable circumstances, be positively injurious." The project of connecting by a magnetic telegraph two continents separated by a mighty ocean is certainly bold and striking"; "but should not lead us to forget the restraints on public expenditure." Here his prophecy was curiously mistaken.

He opposed the claim of the owners of the Privateer Brig General Armstrong, on February 9, 1855, which had been taken by the British vessels in the harbor of Funchal in the Azores in 1814. Pearce considered the event as one, not "new in British naval history, or in that of some others which frequently make questions of right subordinate to that of power." This fact, however, did not justify a claim of the injured party against his own government. The claim had been defended, chiefly, on two grounds; 1) because Portugal is a sovereign power and must, therefore, cause satisfaction to be made for an outrage committed by the forces of another power within her waters; and 2) because the United States was guilty of gross negligence in the management of the claim. Pearce held that the position of the United States was different from that of an attorney for an individual. "The dignity, duty, and interests of the government will not permit such an analogy." The United States must "act according to its own judgment of the fitness of things." Its "paramount duty" to the "great body of its citizens is superior to its obligations to the individual citizens." It may abandon claims, or submit them to arbitration, as it deems fit. This claim had been submitted to the President of

France and it mattered not whether or not the claimants had presented their own argument to the arbitrator. In fact, their cause was fully stated in the argument of the United States. Pearce had been surprised at the decision; but that fact did not impeach the arbitrator's integrity, or change the rights. Portugal did everything to obtain satisfaction from Great Britain, except to declare war, and no country is bound to fight, especially a pigmy against a giant. "The law of nations . . . is the law of common sense and right reason. Although, occasionally, something unreasonable may have crept into the public law and may have become customary, yet, in general, we may say that it is the law of moral right, applied to international affairs."¹¹⁶ The claim had a long and varied history and was often brought before Congress.

He advocated¹¹⁷ that testimonials be presented to the commanders and crews of the British Ship, *Three Bells*, the American Bark, *Kilby*, and the Ship, *Antarctic*, for humanity and gallantry, in rescuing the passengers of the Steamship, *San Francisco*, wrecked while in government service. The officers and troops on board were rescued. "For nearly, or quite two weeks," Pearce said, "their sufferings and perils were prolonged, while their shattered ship was exposed to the fury of the ocean, under the most appalling circumstances and with the prospect of destruction every hour." "The extraordinary heroism and humanity of the crews of the three other vessels, will always receive the just applause of men. But the public authority should furnish an enduring evidence of the public approbation."

On July 25, 1854, he favored repaying George Peabody and Edward Riddle, Jr. for installing the American exhibit in the Crystal Palace exhibition, for which the government had appointed a commissioner, but had omitted to make the necessary appropriation for the work. The exhibit was for the national honor and credit.

¹¹⁶ In 1834, Congress appropriated \$10,000 to the officers and crew of *Bright* as a gratuity in "reward for their gallantry."

¹¹⁷ On Jan. 16, 1854.

Another subject, in which Pearce took interest was the renewal of Obed Hussey's patents for the reaping machine, which had been refused on account of a technicality. Pearce met Hussey while in that House of Representatives.¹¹⁸

His first appearance in the Senate in connection with Maryland matters occurred when he introduced a bill, on December 16, 1844, to amend the charters of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. He urged¹¹⁹ the payment of all just claims made by Maryland and other States for the repayment without interest of advances made for defense during the war of 1812,¹²⁰ except when, as in the case of Maryland, the State sold government bonds for defense and hence, lost the interest thereon. Such interest, Pearce thought, should be repaid her.¹²¹ The Maryland claim was pushed by him and was finally passed in 1854.¹²²

He urged, as an object national in character,¹²³ the deepening of the channel of the Patapsco River for the trade of Baltimore, which had become a bituminous coal depot. (In some places at low water, the channel was then only sixteen feet deep: now it is thirty-five feet deep.)

¹¹⁸ July 18, 1856. Another invention on which he spoke was the atmospheric telegraph, by which the pneumatic tube seems to have been meant. He spoke of foreign experiments on July 25, 1856.

On Feb. 7, 1857, he spoke of Obed Hussey and Edward Stabler, "a man of integrity and character for whom I will vouch." He failed. He distinguished Hussey's invention from McCormick's.

¹¹⁹ Vide March 26, 1846.

¹²⁰ From time to time he presented private claims, as that of Joshua Barney on Jan. 8, 1847.

¹²¹ Vide April 21, 1848.

¹²² See June 27, 1854, April 11, 1856, Feb. 13, 1857, March 1, 1859.

¹²³ On March 14, 1854. On April 1, 1850, he asked that money be appropriated for the monument to Gen. de Kalb at Annapolis, which was authorized by Congress in 1781 and erected a century later. On July 9, 1850, he opposed paying Georgia on her Seminole claims. On Feb. 22, 1853, he favored softening the harsher features of the steamboat inspection laws. There had only occurred two instances of steamboiler explosions on the Chesapeake Bay.

¹²⁴ On Jan. 16, 1855.

He successfully urged that ¹²⁴ the salary of the United States District Judge for Maryland be made the same as that in the Eastern District of Virginia, namely \$3000, instead of \$2500, the inadequate amount paid to Maryland judges. The lower salary subjected the federal legislation to that of the State. The commercial and maritime business of Baltimore made the judge's duties more arduous in Maryland, where the court was open more than ten months in the year, than in Virginia, and compelled him to live in Baltimore, where the expenses of living had greatly increased.

On February 7, 1855, he brought up again the subject of improving the channels in the Patapsco River to Baltimore—"no inconsiderable town," which "stands at the head of one of the finest estuaries in the world. It is well known for its vigorous and enterprising commerce and for its active and varied industry. Its artisans and mechanics yield in skill and energy to none, whether their employment be in those handicrafts, where the workman pursues his business, solitary and in silence, or in great manufactories, midst the busy din of a hundred workmen, whose stalwart arms are in operation at the same moment and constantly." Baltimore, "that great commercial capital," has built canals and railroads with her own resources and by her own energy, unaided by grants of land from the Federal Government, or any other favors. Baltimore had given much to the United States and had received little in return.¹²⁵ The trade of the port was varied: anthracite and bituminous coal, raw cotton, flour, iron, coffee, and grain. Steamboats ply thence to all parts of the Country. Coal transports at that time had to lie at the mouth of the river and be lightened there. If the channel were deepened, naval vessels could be at the wharves of Baltimore and recoal during war.

¹²⁵ On Jan. 31, 1855, he gave notice of the introduction of a bill to provide a building for the United States Courts and Post Office in Baltimore. On July 18, 1856, he had the bill for public buildings in Baltimore advanced on the calendar, as he expected to be away for a few days.

Pearce¹²⁶ truly said that he "disdained the artifice of speaking for Buncombe" and abstained from the introduction of bills which could be supposed to be intended merely to gain a little local popularity. He did not usually press business against an evident sense of the Senate, nor did he care, when a measure was before the Senate, what might be said of it in the House. He held the House in high respect, but the fact that it had been said there that the Patapsco bill was "a new flourish," did not prevent him from urging a discussion of it.

Maryland long had a law providing that one Senator should come from the Eastern Shore; but Pearce admitted, on March 5, 1856, that the qualifications for Senatorship are found in the Federal Constitution and no where else.

It is a tradition that the Maryland Senators should be interested in the affairs of the District of Columbia. Pearce spoke in favor of deepening the Washington canal,¹²⁷ and stated that the appropriation ought to be made therefor, since the Federal Government had a great interest in the District, but paid no taxes.¹²⁸ On July 24, 1854, he called attention to the facts that the Federal Government required a good and adequate water supply for the use and safety of public buildings, and that Washington was not a wealthy City, but was one called into existence as the seat of government and dependent for its continuance upon the fact that it was the Capital.¹²⁹

On February 6, 1856, he referred to the unusual amount of destitution then existing in Washington, where there were

¹²⁶ On Feb. 7, 1855. He opposed an appropriation bill on Feb. 25, 1861 which would have caused Maryland and Vermont to lose representatives in the House of Representatives.

¹²⁷ Feb. 16, 1849.

¹²⁸ On June 19, 1849, he favored making a contract with the railroad for carrying to Richmond the mail previously transported in two horse wagons. On improvements in the District see April 15 and 16, 1850 (paving Indiana Avenue). On Feb. 28, 1853, he spoke on the District water supply.

¹²⁹ On July 29, 1854, he favored bringing into the District a railroad from the South.

more very poor than in most cities. He would vote for a small gratuity for them and cited the appropriation once made for sufferers from an earthquake at Caracas, as a precedent. However, he felt there was danger of many projects to give away public money without pretence of legal claim, or proof of constitutional right.¹³⁰

He advocated chartering a railroad to run from Washington through Montgomery County,¹³¹ and a street railway on Pennsylvania Avenue, which was "wide enough to admit of a double track for railway passenger travel, without interruption of the ordinary business of the Avenue"; but he protested against making so valuable a grant to three individuals, preferring to give it to the Metropolitan Railway Company, which had a plan to bring a line from Frederick. This Company was in a languishing condition, but with this franchise, might be able to complete the railway to Point of Rocks. He thought of only a horse railway and not "that burden trains" should be permitted upon the Avenue.¹³²

(To be continued.)

¹³⁰ Gov. E. L. Lowe of Maryland, wrote him on the case of the Great Falls Manufacturing Co. v. The United States on Feb. 19, 1859.

¹³¹ On Dec. 15, 1858. See also Jan. 29, 1859, March 31 and April 7, 1860.

¹³² On March 15, 1860, he defended the Clerk of the District Court from an attack by John P. Hale. On June 9, he thought it better to permit the District to make its own maps.

"NEWS" FROM THE "MARYLAND GAZETTE"

The following items from the *Maryland Gazette*, Annapolis, Md., were transcribed by the late Dr. Christopher Johnston, for many years a member of this Society. These notes, together with all of the other transcripts from County and State records made by Dr. Johnston, have been placed at our disposal through the generosity of Mrs. Johnston and will be, from time to time, reproduced in the pages of the *Magazine*. A very considerable amount of useful genealogical material will thus be placed within easy access of our readers. Dr. Johnston was noted as an exact and painstaking genealogist and scholar, so that his data may be accepted as quite as evidential as the original records from which they were taken. Its publication may serve as a memorial to our distinguished fellow member.

The dates covered in this and subsequent instalments of notes from the *Gazette*, are from 1728 to 1800, and the transcription includes virtually all of the local items of that period. The first few items are from Parks' *Maryland Gazette*, published intermittently from 1727 to 1734; but the greater part is of course from Green's *Gazette*, 1745 to 1839.

1728. *December 24th*. AN ELEGY on the Death of the Honourable Nicholas Lowe, Esq.

1729. *April 15*. The Rev. Mr. Christopher Wilkinson, of St. Paul's Parish, in Queen Anne's County, died last Friday [April 11th].

June 17. On Tuesday last [10 June]. George Plater, Esq. was married to Mrs. Rebecca Bowles, the Relict of James Bowles, Esq.; a Gentlewoman of Considerable Fortune.

And on Friday last, [13 June] died Mr. James Carroll, at the house of Charles Carroll, Esq. in this city.

June 24. Yesterday Evening the Corps of Mr. James Carroll, was interred at the Burial-Place of that Family, near this City, in a decent and handsome manner.

1745. *Friday, July 12*. Epitaph of Capt. John Pritchard, Master of the Ship *Cunliffe*, who, while bound for Vir-

ginia was killed in an action with a French privateer, 17 Jan. 1744/5, aet 39 years.

Friday August 16. Williamsburg, July 18. Last Friday evening [July 12] a most terrible Accident happened in Charles City County; when a violent Thunder Gust arose, and the Lightning struck the House of Col. Benjamin Harrison, of Berkly, which kill'd him, and his two youngest daughters. . . .

September 27. On Wednesday Morning last [Sept. 25] died here in the 55th Year of his Age, Mr. Richard Tootell, who had long been a worthy inhabitant of this Place, and has left behind him the character of a Sober, honest Man.

Tuesday last, [Sept. 24.] died in the bloom of Life, at her Father's House, near this city, Miss Margaret Hill, the only daughter of Mr. Joseph Hill. . . .

December 6. On Friday Night last, [Nov. 29.] died in Prince George's County, Mr. Gabriel Parker, son to Col. Parker of Calvert County. His death was occasioned by a slight Wound received from a Squib, which accidentally hit him on the Jugular Vein; it was taken no Notice of for some time, but at length growing worse, the Vein broke, by which means he bled to Death. He was a young Gentleman very well esteemed, had been lately married, and died much lamented.

1746. *April 8.* Last week died in Dorchester County, Mr. Howes Goldsborough, Clerk of that County. He is succeeded in Office by Mr. John Caile.

April 22. On Thursday last, [April 17] died in Caecil County, after a short illness, Mr. William Knight, Clerk and Deputy Commissary for that County; a Gentleman much esteemed by all that knew him.

Tuesday June 3. Last week was married in Talbot County, Robert Jenkins Henry, Esq. of Somerset County, to Miss Gertrude Rousby, a Daughter of the late Hon-

ourable John Rousby, Esq; deceased; an agreeable young Lady, with a handsome Fortune.

June 10. New York, May 19. Wednesday last [May 14] departed this Life at Trenton, after a lingering Illness, in an advanced Age, his Excellency Lewis Morris, Esq., Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of New Jersey.

July 15. Annapolis. On Wednesday last [July 9] died here, after a very short Illness Mrs. Alicia Ross, wife of John Ross, Esq., of this City. She was a good Wife, a tender Parent, a sincere Friend, and a kind Neighbour, so that her Death is greatly lamented by all her Acquaintances.

September 23. On Tuesday last, [Sept. 16] one Robert Wilson, a Caulker, being somewhat disordered in his senses, walked into the Dock, and was Drowned. His body was afterwards taken up. The Jury brought in their Verdict, Lunacy.

October 14th. On Tuesday last [Oct. 7] Mr. Robert Lucas, Founder, was drowned on Bodkin Point.

October 21. Last Thursday [Oct. 6] Capt. William Taylor (of the Brigantine Raleigh) knocked overboard by the boom on Sandy Point, and drowned.

December 9. Mr. John Kimber, Mate of Capt. Martin, lately drowned in Chester River.

December 30. On Monday the 22d Instant, died Thomas Brerewood, Esq, late Clerk of Baltimore County. He is succeeded in the said office by Mr. Talbot Ristean.

1747. *February 3.* A few days since one John Carr, a stay-Maker of this City, attempting to pass over Patapsco with his Horse, the Ice broke under them, and both were drowned.

February 17, Last Wednesday [Feb. 11] one Joseph Newman killed by accidental discharge of a gun in Queen Anne's County.

April 7. Yesterday Mr. William Hood a ship carpenter killed at West River by a fall from a scaffolding.

April 14. Last Wednesday [April 15] the body of Robert Buck, a Servant who belong'd to Capt. West, was found drowned in the Dock. He had been missing 7 Days.

June 2. Friday last [May 29] Dr. Alexander Hamilton of this City, was married to Miss Margaret Dulany (Daughter of the Hon. Daniel Dulany, Esq.) a well accomplish'd and agreeable young Lady, with a handsome Fortune.

June 9. Last Wednesday night [June 4] died here after a short Illness, Miss Anne Ogle, eldest Daughter of his Excellency our Governor; a very hopeful and promising young Lady, endowed with a surprising Wit, and every endearing Quality, beyond most of her tender Years, and is greatly lamented.

June 16. Last Saturday [June 13] Mr. Benjamin Chew, of Pennsylvania, was married at West River to Miss Mary Galloway, Daughter of Mr. John Galloway, Merchant; a young Gentlewoman of Beauty, Merit, and Fortune.

July 14. On Sunday last [July 12] two children, eldest sons of Mr. William Reynolds, Hatter of this place, one aged 7, the other about 6 years were accidentally drowned.

July 28. Tuesday last [July 21] Mr. Nicholas Maccubbin, of this City, Merchant, was married to Miss Mary Carroll, only Daughter of Dr. Charles Carroll of this City, a young Gentlewoman bless'd with every good Qualification, besides a handsome Fortune.

August 11. Williamsburg. July 23. On the 11th Instant, John Tayloe, Jun Esq. only son of the Hon. John Tayloe, Esq. one of his Majesty's Council of this Province, was married at the House of Ralph Wormly, Esq. in Middlesex, to Miss Rebecca Plater, Daughter of the Hon. George Plater, Esq., one of his Lordship's Council of the Province of Maryland.

September 1. The ship Montague, Capt. John Ellis, late commander, is arrived in James River, Virginia, from London, but last from Gibraltar; Capt. Ellis died on the passage; he often loaded in this Province, was a worthy, honest Commander, and is lamented by all that knew him. Out of 50 men belonging to the said ship, but 15 came in with her, and the Vessel was much shattered by bad Weather.

October 7, Last Saturday [Oct. 3.] one John Lewis was thrown from his horse and killed, in Dorchester County.

October 14. Last Thursday Morning [Oct. 8] died in Queen Anne's County, after a long and lingering Indisposition, which he bore with great Patience and Resignation, the Honourable Col. James Hollyday, Naval Officer of the Port of Oxford, Treasurer of the Eastern Shore, and one of his Lordship's Honourable Council. He has left the Character of a worthy Gentleman and a good Christian.

Yesterday Morning [Oct. 13] died at his House at West River, and is much lamented by all that knew him, Mr. John Galloway, Merchant, having left behind him the character of a fair Dealer, and an honest Man.

November 18. Last Wednesday, [Nov. 11] died in Dorchester County, Col. Adam Muir, a Gentleman beloved and esteemed, not only by those in his own County, but all who had the Pleasure of his Acquaintance, by all whom his Death is much regretted.

1748. *January 13.* On the 27th of last Month, died at her son's Plantation, near this City, Mrs. Baldwin, a Widow Gentlewoman, aged 99 or 100 Years. She was remarkably healthful, having never been afflicted with any Sickness, or Confinement, that she could remember, except about seven years ago, when she had the Misfortune of breaking her thigh by a fall from her Horse. She retained her Senses to the last, and could see to read small Print without Spectacles; and has left behind her a fair Character

and a numerous Progeny. She was born in this County, and is a manifest Instance of the Healthfulness of it; which, tho' some have complain'd of, yet Intemperance, not Badness of Air, has been too frequently the Cause.

February 3. We hear from Charles County, of the Death of Mr. John Courts, who at the time of his Death, and had been for many Years, a Representative for that County. He died of the Pleurisy, after having recovered of the same Disorder Twenty-nine Times. He was remarkably Hospitable, and is much lamented by all his Acquaintance.

February 24. Last Thursday Evening [Feb. 18] Edward Dorsey, Esq., Attorney-at-Law was married to Miss Henrietta Maria Chew, an agreeable young Lady, with a good Fortune.

February 17. John Murphy bearer of an express from the Governour of Pennsylvania (which arrived Sunday 14th inst.) died suddenly on his journey at Patapsco.

May 18. Last Thursday Mr. Henry Hill, a Young Gentleman of this County was married at West River to Miss Mary Thomas, an agreeable well-accomplished young Lady, eldest Daughter to the Honourable Philip Thomas Esq., one of his Lordship's honourable Council.

July 13. On the 22d of last Month died, at his Plantation on Fairly Creek, in Kent County, Mr. William Harris, a Gentleman who was formerly a Representative, and twice Sheriff of that County.

October 19. Last Sunday Evening [Oct. 16] one John Turvey, a lad about 18 years of Age, belonging to the Winchester, lying in Severn River, having a Dish with a Rump of Beef in it in his Hands, fell out of the Window into the River and was drowned.

November 30. Lately died in Kent County Mr. George Wilson, a Gentleman so well esteemed in the County where he lived, that they made choice of him in many successive

elections, to represent them in Assembly, he being one of the oldest Members in the late House.

On the 6th. instant died in Somerset County, Capt. Matthias Gale, (Brother of the late Hon. Levin Gale, Esq.) a Gentleman of a mild, affable and Courteous Disposition; a fair, honest and candid Dealer; he was much beloved and esteemed, and his Death is lamented by all his Acquaintance.

And on the 7th died there, to the great Loss of that County, Col. George Dashiel who had many Years served it as a Magistrate, and as a Representative, with great Fidelity.

1749. *January 11.* On Monday Evening last [Jan. 9] died at his Plantation near this City, after a tedious Indisposition, for above seven Months, in the 51st Year of his Age, Capt. Ezekiel Gillis, one of the Gentlemen of the Commission of the Peace for this County, in which Capacity, as well as that of a Husband, Father, Master, Friend, and Neighbour, he acted as became a Christian.

January 25. Last Sunday [Jan. 21] died very suddenly, being seized with a violent pain in one of his Eyes, at Baltimore Town, in Baltimore County, Capt. William Tiffin, He sail'd several Voyages out of this Province, was well Belov'd, and his Death is lamented by all his Acquaintance.

February 1. Last Friday [Jan. 27] the Lady of his Excellency our Governor was happily delivered of a Son.

February 8. Last Sunday Sennight [Jan. 29] Jonathan Munn, a Cabinet Maker, and Uriah Bond, a Blacksmith, attempting to cross Gunpowder River on the Ice, both fell in and were drowned.

February 15. Last Friday [Feb. 10] died near Cambridge, in Dorchester County, Major Thomas Nevett, who was for many Years Chief Justice of that County.

On Sunday last [Feb. 12] died at his House in Talbot

County, the Rev. Mr. Henry Nichols, Rector of St. Michael's Parish, in an advanced Age; his Life was exemplary, and Character unblameable, and well worthy of Imitation.

March 1. Last Saturday Night [Feb. 25] died Madam Rachel Hammond the worthy Consort of the Honourable Col. Charles Hammond, at his Plantation on Severn. . . .

March 15. Last Week died at Upper Marlboro, in Prince George's County, Mr. David Crawford, Merchant, who was well esteemed, and is generally lamented.

April 5. On Saturday the 18th of March last, died in Dorchester County, in the 39th Year of her Age, Mary the wife of Mr. Joseph Bailey, late of Portsmouth in New England, (now resident at Vienna, on Nanticoke River, in the said County) and Daughter of John and Rosanna Hodson of Dorchester County. . . .

April 19. Mr. Vincent Stewart died, last week in this town, of injuries received during a frolic at a Tavern. He left a wife and six children.

May 24. Last Friday [May 19] died, at his Plantation on Patuxent River, in this County, after a lingering Indisposition, by which he was quite emaciated, in the 56th Year of his Age, Mr. Thomas Jobson, formerly an Inhabitant, and one of the Common Council men of this City; and for near 30 Years successively was chosen Sergeant-at-Arms to the Hon. Lower House of Assembly.

. . .

June 28. Last Monday [June 25], the Honourable George Plater, Esq., of St. Mary's County, was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter, widow of Capt. John Carpenter, late of this Place, Deceased.

August 2. Last Saturday Morning [July 29] died here, very much lamented, after a long and lingering Indisposition, in the Fiftieth Year of his Age, and on Sunday Evening was decently interred, William Rogers, Esq.; a

Gentleman born and bred in New England, but had long been a worthy Inhabitant of this Place, where he was greatly belov'd and esteem'd. He enjoyed many Posts of Honor and Trust, which he discharged with Judgment and Fidelity; and has left a sorrowful Widow and three Children.

August 9. Some time in June last one James Taylor was killed by a rattlesnake. He lived on the North West Fork of Nanticoke River, in Dorchester County.

August 23. Last Week died the Rev. Mr. Carlisle, Rector of a Parish in Baltimore County.

August 30. Notice of the death of Hon. John Robinson, President of the Council of Virginia [No date given.]

September 20. On Saturday last [Sept. 16] Daniel Dulany, Esq., Junior, Barrister at Law, was married to Miss Rebecca Tasker (Second Daughter to the Hon. Benjamin Tasker, of this City, Esq.) a very agreeable young Lady, with a handsome Fortune.

Last Friday Morning [Sept. 15] died in Calvert County, Col. Gabriel Parker, a worthy Inhabitant of that County, who was many Years Chief Justice and Deputy Commissary, and several Times High Sheriff of that County, which Place he held to the Time of his Death.

October 4. Last Week died in Cecil County Mr. Francis Lee, Clerk of that County.

October 11. On Thursday last [Oct. 5], being the first Day of Baltimore Fair, as some People were riding a Race towards Evening, Philip Jones (Son of Capt. Philip Jones, junior) a very hopeful Youth, who was one of them, fell off his Horse, when in full Speed, and died in a few Minutes, without speaking a Word.

October 18. On the Eleventh Instant Died, at his Seat on Wye River in Queen Anne's County, Richard Bennett, Esq., in the Eighty third Year of his Age, generally lamented by all that knew him. . . . [long obituary]

November 8. On Wednesday last [Nov. 1] was solemnized the Funeral of Richard Bennett, Esq. of Wye River, in a very handsome and decent Manner, by the Direction of his sole Executor, the Hon. Col. Edward Lloyd. . . .

November 22. A few Days ago died Mr. Humphrey Wells, junior, one of the Justices of Queen Anne's County.

November 29. On Thursday last [Nov. 23] died here, aged 57, and on Monday was decently interred, Mrs. Maria Catherine Minskie, 30 Years a Resident in this City, and greatly esteemed by her Neighbours and Acquaintance.

December 13. We hear that on Saturday last [Dec. 9] Henry Hollyday, Esq., High Sheriff of Queen Anne's County, was married in Talbot County to Miss Anne Robins, a well accomplish'd young Gentlewoman with a good Fortune.

December 27. On Christmas Day Morning, the Lady of the Honourable Benedict Calvert, Esq. was safely delivered of a Daughter.

1750. On Monday last [Jan. 1] died in Frederick County after a few Days Illness, Mr. John Thomas, High Sheriff of that County, a Gentleman who justly merited the Esteem of all who knew him, and by whom his Death is greatly regretted.

January 10. We have just received the Melancholy News of the Death of Osborne Sprigg, Esq., High Sheriff of Prince George's County, on Monday last [Jan. 7]. . . .

January 24. Last Monday Sennight [Jan. 14] as Alexander Knight, an Overseer of Mr. Bordley's, was driving home his Cart from Town, it accidentally run over him, and bruised him so much that he died soon after.

February 14. Last Week died at Elk Ridge, Col. Henry Dorsey, who was formerly Chief Justice of this County for several Years.

February 21. On the 14th Instant one Charles Howard a young Man, was killed by the Fall of a Tree, near the Fork of Patuxent.

We had Yesterday a violent Storm of Snow; and in the Evening one John Pugsley, a Stay maker on the North Side of Severn, going home from a Wedding, lost himself within a few Yards of a House, and was this Morning found dead.

March 7. On 27th Feb. one John Currey, being at the House of Mr. Matthew Dockery in Queen Anne's County, fell out of the Window, and was so seriously injured that his life was despaired of.

April 25. Some weeks Ago, one Daniel Sturges, at Matapony Hundred in Worcester County, was shot dead by a Person unknown.

May 2. On the 3d of last Month, George Mason, Esq., of Virginia was Married to Miss Ann Eilbeck, Daughter of Mr. William Eilbeck, Merchant, in Charles County, in this Province, a young Lady of distinguishing Merit and Beauty, and a handsome Fortune.

Last Week died in Baltimore County, in the 54th Year of his Age, after a long and lingering Indisposition, Dr. George Buchanan, one of the Representatives, and for above 20 Years a Magistrate, of that County; a Gentleman of a fair honest Character.

June 6. Last Sunday [June 3] one William Collings a very orderly servant of Mr. Raitt's accidentally drowned.

July 11. On Wednesday Morning last [July 12] died at his House in Oxford, Mr. Robert Morris, Merchant, Agent and Factor of Foster Cunliffe, Esq., of Liverpool [a long account from which it would appear that Mr. Morris was wounded by a piece of wadding from a cannon and subsequently died of septicaemia.]

July 25. Some few Days since, James Mitchell, a Labouring Man of this Place, going out of a Flat into

Rappahannock River in Virginia, got intangled in a great number of Sea nettles and was drowned.

August 1. Some few days since Aquila Disney was knocked overboard by a jibing boom, and drowned near Love Point.

August 22. On Tuesday last week [Aug. 14] Capt. William Chilton of the Ship Frederick, lately arrived in Patuxent from Europe, riding the Road towards Port Tobacco, with another Gentleman, was seized with a violent Fever supposed to be caused by the extreme heat, of which he died in less than an hour. He was buried at Port Tobacco.

August 29. About a Fortnight ago, the Dwelling House of Mrs. Lucy Hatton, near Piscattaway, was burned. Mrs. Hatton escaped, but, attempting to return and rescue her two sons, she perished with them.

A few Days ago died in an advanced Age, Mr. John Magruder of Prince George's County, a Gentleman who was formerly for many Years in the Commission of the Peace, and one of the Representatives for that County.

September 5. Yesterday Evening, Dr. David Ross of Bladensburg, was Married to Miss Ariana Brice, Eldest Daughter of John Brice, Esq., of this Place, a young Gentlewoman endow'd with every Qualification to render a man happy in the Conjugal State.

September 19. On Thursday last [Sept. 13] the Lady of his Excellency our Governor, was happily Deliver'd of a Daughter.

Capt. Walter Smith, in the Newall, is arrived in Patuxent from Glasgow, but last from Hamburg.

October 10. Last week died at Lower Marlborough Capt. John Simmons, of the Ship Revolution, now lying in Patuxent; a Gentleman well respected by those who knew him.

October 17. On Sunday Night last [Oct. 14] Died of a

Pleurisy, at Baltimore Town, in Baltimore County, in the Fifty third Year of his Age, Capt. Darby Lux, a Gentleman of known integrity and ability in the Several Offices of Public Life, both as a Magistrate and Representative of his County. . . .

November 14. We hear from St. Mary's County, of the Death of Madam Plater, the virtuous Consort of the Hon. Col. George Plater, on the Thirtieth of October past; a Gentlewoman much esteem'd when living, and whose Death is greatly lamented.

About a Fortnight since, Capt. Meshack Botfield of Talbot County, riding out in a Chaise with his Wife, was accidentally flung out and much wounded, so that he died soon after; his Wife was likewise much hurt, but is recovered. He has left an elder brother Shadrach, and a younger brother Abednego.

We hear from Chester Town, that last Week died there Mr. Charles Peale, who was formerly Deputy Secretary of the General Post Office in London.

1751. *February 6.* Last Week Died of violent Fevers, aged about 25, at his Seat on Patuxent River, in Calvert County, Mr. John Rousby, eldest Son of the late Honourable John Rousby, Esq., Collector of his Majesty's Customs for the District of Patuxent, Deceased, a Gentleman possess'd of a very affluent Fortune, and whose Death is much lamented. He has left a sorrowful Widow and one child.

Monday Night last [Feb. 3] Died in Prince George's County, near Nottingham, much regretted by all who knew him, Mr. William Sim, Merchant, who has left a very good Character. His Death is supposed to have been occasioned by some ill Treatment he met with from one
————— about 6 weeks ago.

February 20. On Friday the 15th Instant, in the 57th or 58th Year of his Age, died after a very short Indisposition, Doctor James Somervell at his House in Calvert County. . . .

March 6. On Wednesday last [Feb. 27] Died, at his House in Upper Marlborough, after a short Illness of two Days, Mr. Daniel Carroll, a Gentleman of great worth and esteem, and whose Death is very justly regretted.

Friday last [March 1] Died in Caecil County, Aged 17, Master Ephraim Augustine Harman, who was the only surviving son of Col. Ephraim Augustine Harman, and Heir to Bohemia Manor, a very fine Estate in Caecil County, which we hear by his Death, falls to his Sister.

March 20. Last Thursday [March 14] at Elk Ridge, one Jeremiah Swift, a Convict Servant murdered two boys, aged respectively 9 and 11 Years, and girl of 14, all children of his Master Mr. John Hatherly. [Their names were John aet 12, Benjamin, aet 10, (who was not killed, but recovered) and Elizabeth, aet 14. Cf. Md. Gazette, 10 April, 1751].

Yesterday the Eldest son of Mr. Sutton of Kent Island, aged about 19, and Nathaniel Conner, a ferryman, were drowned while crossing the bay by the capsizing of their boat in a squall.

April 3. Donald M’Kennie, Mr. William Digges’ overseer, found murdered in Baltimore County on the 29th of March. [Cf. Md. Gaz. 10 April]

April 17. About 10 Days ago was found the Body of Mr. Abraham Woodall of this Place. He had been drowned about 5 or 6 weeks.

May 22. By the Mail from Virginia, just Come in, we have an Account that a few Days ago died there Elliott Benger, Esq., Sole Deputy Post Master General of all his Majesty’s Dominions in America.

June 19. Last Thursday [June 13] Mr. Christopher Carnan, Merchant, was married, at Baltimore Town, to Miss Elizabeth North (Eldest Daughter of Capt. Robert North, Deceased), a young Gentlewoman bless’d with a pretty Fortune, good sense, and amiable Person.

July 10. The latest Papers from England, are not yet come to our Hands; but we are informed they contain the Melancholy Account of the Death of Lord Baltimore, Proprietor of this Province, at his Seat at Erith in Kent, on the 23d Day of April last, after a lingering Illness. And is succeeded in Title and Estate by his only son Frederick, now Lord Baltimore, a Minor.

July 24. Last Friday [July 19] William Wright, a seafaring Man, fell from a sloop's Bowsprit near our dock and was drowned.

August 14. A few Days ago, one Richard Walden, of this Place, fell overboard in Bohemia River, and was drowned.

August 28. On Wednesday last [Aug. 21] Mr. Henry Hill, only son of Mr. Joseph Hill, was killed by a fall in his tobacco house. He was about 25 Years of age, and left a widow and a young child. He was buried on Saturday the 24th inst. [N. B. Long notice, and full account of the accident.]

The same Day, Died, after a lingering Indisposition in Prince George's County, the venerable, aged and reverend Mr. Jacob Henderson, for many Years Rector of St. Barnaby's Parish in that County. . . .

September 4. Last Saturday afternoon [Sept. 1] two ship carpenters, Johnson Jackson, and ———— Owen, were drowned in Kent Narrows.

October 9. We learn from Talbot County, that on the 24th of September last, after a lingering Illness, died Mr. Perry Benson, who for many Years has served as Magistrate in that County. . . .

October 16. Sunday Evening last [Oct. 13] Mr. Beale Bordley of this Place, Merchant, was married to Miss Margaret Chew, an agreeable well accomplished young Lady, with a good Fortune.

November 27. On Wednesday Morning last [Nov. 20]

Sarah Clark was murdered by her husband John Clark [long account.]

December 4. On Saturday last [Nov. 30] died in Prince George's County after a short Illness of 20 hours, Col. Edward Sprigg, who was for more than 22 Years past one of the Representatives for that County in the House of Delegates of this Province; was for several Years the Honourable Speaker of that House; and presided as Chief in the Commission of the Peace for the said County for some Years, and continued in that Station until he died.

(To be continued.)

PETITION OF ALICE REDMAN—A NURSE OF THE REVOLUTION

[From the MSS. State Archives.]

To the honourable the Governor and council

The Humble Petition of Alice Redman one of the nurses at the hospital.

Humbly Sheweth, that your petitioner has been a nurse at the hospital for about a year she has been diligent and carefull in her office, which she your petitioner humbly beg for an augmentation to her pay as she only is allowed two dollars a month she has at this present time sixteen men for to cook and take care off she your petitioner as since she has been a nurse had a great deal of trouble she is oblige to be up day and night with some of the patients and never has been allowed so much as a little Tea, or Coffee which she your petitioner hopes your honors will take this petition into your consideration and your Petitioner in duty Bound will Ever Pray.

Alice Redman.

P. S. She your petitioner out of that two dollars p^r month is oblige to buy brooms and the soap we wash with if your honors will please to relieve your petitioner your petitioner will ever be bound to pray.

A. Redman.

THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON

EDWARD S. DELAPLAINE

PART ELEVENTH

CHAPTER XVII

OFF TO THE AID OF WASHINGTON

"This was the gloomiest period of the war. The campaign had been little else than a series of disasters and retreats. The enemy had gained possession of Rhode Island, Long Island, the city of New York, Staten Island, and nearly the whole of the Jerseys, and seemed on the point of extending their conquests into Pennsylvania. . . . In short, so great was the panic and so dark the prospect, that a general despondency pervaded the Continent."

—Sparks, *Life of George Washington*, 277.

"English writers are fond of insisting upon the alleged fact that America only won her freedom by the help of foreign nations. Such help was certainly most important, but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that during the first and vital years of the contest the Revolutionary colonists had to struggle unaided against the British, their mercenary German and Indian allies, Tories, and even French Canadians."

—Theodore Roosevelt, *Life of Gouverneur Morris*, 42.

"It appears to me that a strong reinforcement is now not only desirable, but necessary to keep our officers in their late course. I am anxious to contribute all I can to it, and from all that I can collect am persuaded if the militia would now generally and vigorously exert themselves we should have a fair chance of ruining the British army in the Jerseys."

—Thomas Johnson, *Letter from Philadelphia to the*

Maryland Council of Safety, January 20, 1777.

While engaged in framing the organic law for the State, the members of the Maryland Constitutional Convention frequently received alarming reports from the Continental Army. It was not long after he took his seat as a delegate for Caroline County, August 30, 1776, that Thomas Johnson heard the news from Long Island—a severe blow to the American cause. Already the troops, beginning to show signs of discouragement, were anxious to return home as soon as their short terms of enlistment expired. Diseases were prevalent. There were many

desertions. Indeed, only the consummate skill and constant exertion of George Washington saved the remnant of his forces from disintegration.

After the disaster on Long Island, General Howe made a peace proposal to the American Congress; but the day of reconciliation had passed and Benjamin Franklin, in reply, explained some of the things the British could expect from the people of the new Continent. It was about this time—late September and early in October, 1776, during the recess of the Maryland Convention—that Thomas Johnson spent a few busy weeks in Congress. In Philadelphia, Mr. Johnson heard how the red coats, after landing on Manhattan had swarmed into the City of New York. The British were jubilant. But the Americans, tattered and torn, reduced by heavy losses, were despondent over the gloomy prospect of a winter campaign.

Cold weather was about to set in. Delegate Johnson, his patriotic ardor stimulated by the stirring scenes in Pennsylvania, emphasized in Annapolis the great need of reënforging the Army. Rather than to serve in the Congress, Mr. Johnson felt it a supreme duty to return to the frontier, where supplies not only, but also the inspiring enthusiasm of a patriot leader, were greatly needed. Accordingly, on the 9th of November—the day following the adoption of the Maryland Constitution—Johnson obtained leave of absence from the Convention and threw himself into a winter of unremitting toil and hardship as the comrade of the Maryland recruits.

Still there came news of reverses in the North. Mr. Johnson received the distressing news with anxiety—but never lost hope. He heard how the Commander-in-Chief, apprehending a British drive toward the South, crossed the Hudson and established Fort Lee. Then came the fall of Fort Washington, resulting in a loss of several thousand men—another great disaster. This was followed by the evacuation of Fort Lee, leaving army supplies and artillery in the hands of the advancing hosts. "The reduction of Fort Washington and easy possession obtained of Fort Lee," wrote Samuel Chase from Philadelphia,

"has greatly encouraged General Howe, and probably induced him to carry on the Campaign much longer than he would otherwise have done. There is great reason to believe his views extend to this city." ⁶²

Of the members of the Maryland delegation, Mr. Chase was one of the most faithful in attendance upon the sessions of Congress. So numerous were their duties at this critical time that the patriot leaders of Maryland had to be importuned to remain in Philadelphia. Mr. Paca and Mr. Rumsey were present occasionally. Mr. Stone was absent for a while on account of his wife's sickness. Matthew Tilghman was on duty in Congress early in December, for on December 3, he wrote a letter to the Council of Safety from Philadelphia; and in it he ventured the following information concerning the military situation: "By the best information our General could get, the enemy are between 6 and 7 thousand, his army now not more than 3 thousand. If any considerable reinforcements can be sent from thence, he intends to make a stand at Trenton in case the Enemy come forward. . . . Such is the present situation of our affairs. It is bad eno' but may be worse, a few days will determine and afford us either a small respite or greatly add to the distress and confusion of this place." ⁶³

Notwithstanding appalling disasters, the Maryland leaders were staunch. The Council of Safety wrote to the Maryland delegates on December 6: "We received the letter wrote us by Mr Matthew Tilghman, and are obliged to him for the intelligence; the prospect is not very agreeable but we hope Cornwallis will be repulsed. Sure 6 or 7000 men will never be able to penetrate through the Jerseys to Phil^a. We cannot as yet believe it."

The Annapolis people who felt confident that the British Army would never be able to cross the Delaware probably did not realize the full extent of General Washington's predica-

⁶² XII *Maryland Archives*, 482.

⁶³ XII *Maryland Archives*, 503.

ment. Completely worn out and disheartened were the fighters who made the melancholy retreat from Newark to Elizabethtown—thence to New Brunswick—to Princeton—and finally to Trenton. Many of the boys, barefoot and bleeding, left stains of blood on the frozen ground. The British, meanwhile, pressed on with increased vigor. So spirited was their pursuit that the music of their bands frequently was heard by the rear lines of the retreating Americans. Philadelphia was thrown into a panic of excitement and terror. But on the 11th of December, Samuel Chase calmly wrote to Baltimore: "The Congress will not quit this city but in the last extremity."

On the 12th, the Maryland Council of Safety wrote a message to Johnson—then at Frederick Town—urging him to proceed to Philadelphia to take his seat in Congress. The message follows: ⁶⁴

"*Sir.* By Letters lately received from our Delegates in Congress we are strongly desired to press your joining them as soon as you can with any degree of convenience. They say that Congress is very thin, and entreat your immediate attendance in which we join, and, wishing you a pleasant journey, are, &c.

Dec^r 12th 1776.

Thomas Johnson Esq^r."

Johnson felt that it was now high time for him to comply with the expressed desire of the Convention and the Council of Safety that he return to Congress. He accordingly made plans to leave Frederick on the 17th of December. But the Congress itself, through a resolution adopted on the 9th of December, was the cause of a change in his plans. This resolution read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That expresses be immediately sent to the committees of the Counties of Coecil, Baltimore, Hartford, and Frederick, in Maryland, requesting that they apply, without

⁶⁴ XII *Maryland Archives*, 524.

delay, to the militia of their respective Counties, and send forward, immediately, for the defence of the City of Philadelphia, and the reinforcement of General Washington's army, as many troops as possible, informing the said committees that some assistance, in the way of arms, may be furnished here to such as have no arms to bring with them."

Colonel Thomas Ewing was chosen by President Hancock to hurry with all possible speed to Annapolis and notify the Maryland authorities of the action of Congress. The messenger, in a few days, arrived in Annapolis; and appearing before the Council of Safety, December 14, explained his mission. A courier, he said, was following him with an official copy of the resolution. No time was to be lost. The fate of America was hanging in the balance!

The Council of Safety immediately sent off the following message to Johnson—and a similar one to Brig.-Gen. Chamberlaine, Brig.-Gen. Buchanan and Colonel Charles Rumsey—explaining the critical situation:⁶⁵

To Brigadier Gen^l Johnson

Sir. We have certain information that Lord Howe has joined Lord Cornwallis, and that the main army of the Enemy is near the City of Philadelphia with intention to attack that important place. They are still on the East Side of Delaware. Assistance will be most wanted, and we request you will give the necessary orders to your Brigade to hold themselves in Readiness to march to Philadelphia. Col. Ewing tells us that a requisition has passed Congress for the militia of Baltimore, Harford, Frederick and Cecil, Counties to march and that he was desired by the President of that honorable Body to give us notice thereof, we wish not to loose a moment's Time. As soon as we hear further Intelligence, we will write you by express.

14th Dec^r 1776.

On Monday, December 16, a messenger came riding into

⁶⁵ XII *Maryland Archives*, 529.

Frederick Town bearing the flaming message from the Council of Safety. Johnson forthwith answered it as follows:⁶⁶

(Johnson to the Council of Safety)

Fred. Town.

Gent.

16th Dec^r 1776.

Your letter of the 14th by Express came to me this moment 12 o'clock, and I shall not lose a minute in sending to the Col[onels] as you direct. I am afraid we shall be able to arm only a small proportion of the men these parts having been much drained of arms, and those of the Flying Camp who have returned, having left their guns behind them. I am told no Field officers are yet appointed to the Battalion of which Wells was recommended to be Col^o. If there's no capital objection I wish the commissions were sent.

I would not intrude advice but if no steps are already taken for the purpose, I wish to submit to your consideration whether it would not be well to remove our magazine further into the country, it appears to me that if our Enemies succeed against Phil^a, our stock of powder may be an object.

I intended to have set out in the morning for Balt., but shall now wait till I hear from you, or am well informed of a considerable change in our affairs.

I am Gent.

Your most obed^t Servant

TH. JOHNSON, Jun^r.

The foregoing opinion that if the British captured Philadelphia the stock of powder in Maryland would be an objective and the suggestion that it might "be well to remove our magazine further into the country"—this position shows conclusively that Johnson stood firmly by the side of the Father of His Country. While many patriotic and staunch Americans

⁶⁶ XII *Maryland Archives*, 533.

were losing courage in the midst of scenes of trial and discouragement, the Maryland statesman and the great Virginian never lost the faith. Washington, like Johnson, realized that in the event of further disaster the patriots would find shelter in the wilderness of the frontier, rather than surrender. Dr. Sparks says in this connection: "Whatever his (General Washington's) apprehensions may have been, no misgivings were manifest in his conduct or his counsels. From his letters, written at this time on the western bank of the Delaware, it does not appear that he yielded for a moment to a sense of immediate danger, or to a doubt of ultimate success. On the contrary, they breathe the same determined spirit, and are marked by the same confidence, calmness, and forethought, which distinguish them on all other occasions. When asked what he would do, if Philadelphia should be taken, he is reported to have said: 'We will retreat beyond the Susquehanna River; and thence, if necessary, to the Alleghany Mountains.' " ⁶⁷

On December 19, an express reached the Frederick County Committee, requesting the militia to march immediately in pursuance of the resolution of Congress, "for the defence of the City of Philadelphia, and the reinforcement of General Washington's army." As soon as the express reached Frederick Town, the Committee gathered together and decided unanimously to "send forward . . . as many troops as possible." That evening, in a letter to the Council, Mr. Johnson expressed the belief that "a very great proportion" of the militia would soon be on their way to Philadelphia. "Though," he interjected, "as you must imagine many of them are very illy provided for a winters campaign." He then entered a strong plea for needed supplies. "If you have," he said, "any stock of shoes, stockings or blankets that you can spare to be forwarded to York immediately and there sold to the men at moderate prices or sent after them it would be a great Re-

⁶⁷ Sparks, *Life of George Washington*, 278.

lief.”⁶⁸ The lack of clothing for the soldiers was one of the most serious problems that confronted Johnson.

Another question that concerned Johnson was the choice of a leader for the Flying Camp. In this connection it is appropriate to explain that John Dent had succeeded Johnson as senior Brigadier-General, but when Lord Dunmore made his appearance during the summer of 1776, the Maryland Council of Safety requested General Dent to proceed to the mouth of the Potomac and endeavor to prevent any invasion, with the understanding that he could, for a while, assume command in Southern Maryland without interfering with his duties as Brigadier-General of the Militia, inasmuch as the Flying Camp was not yet quite ready to march. A few days later, however, Major Thomas Price, who had been on the Eastern Shore, was ordered to take command in the Southern Counties in order to relieve General Dent. This angered the General, and on August 1 he returned his commission as Brigadier declaring that under the controlling power of the Council of Safety he was “resolved never more to act.” Dent was obdurate. It was evident that the State needed another man to assume command of the Militia, and on August 16 Rezin Beall was chosen Brigadier-General. But again it was evident that the question of leadership was not finally settled. The trouble with Gen. Beall was the fact that he was hated by the soldiers. Indeed, the sentiment of the people, rapidly crystallizing throughout Western Maryland, both in and out of the military service, pointed conclusively to Thomas Johnson as the most satisfactory commander of the Maryland troops. Regardless of the action of the Convention, depriving him, as it did, of his commission, the soldiers, almost to a man, desired Johnson to lead them to the headquarters of General Washington.

Johnson was at all times ready and willing to undertake what the majority of the people wanted him to do. He realized that it was a duty to guide his actions according to the Con-

⁶⁸ XII *Maryland Archives*, 540.

vention and the Council of Safety. Nevertheless, he was also aware that he was not skilled, like Washington, in the science of warfare—indeed, had never had any military experience. He was in a quandary. After revolving the subject in his mind for some time, Johnson sent the following observations to the Council of Safety:

“I do not know whether it is intended that I should command the whole Militia or any part of them or not. If it is I think some special authority for that purpose will be necessary and I shall cheerfully execute it as well as I can, but in a matter of so much consequence I shall frankly give my opinion at every hazard that it is best not to let our militia go out under any provincial Brigadier. Gen^l Beall’s commission I suppose has expired and if not, many of the Flying Camp speak of him so far from respectfully that you may be assured that many from here would but half obey him, and so far with all ill will. None of the rest of us have seen service and I fear we are not so competent nor will the men have the same confidence in either of us, as in one who has had experience. Gen^l Smallwood and several others I believe have but very small Brigades, but if any Gent. goes from here as Brigadier he must have a great stock of philosophy to give up his brigade to another tho’ superior in abilities, and having nothing to do when he foresees the general however unjust imputations which will be thrown upon him. If these reasons appear to you in the same strength they do to me, I imagine our militia might be put under the immediate command of Smallwood by a request to Congress, or General Washington. I have seen a good many of the Flying Camp who speak well and some who speak ill of Smallwood.”

On December 23, Johnson again pointed out the unpopularity of Rezin Beall. “I took the freedom,” wrote Johnson, “to mention my sentiment that if Gen^l Beall’s commⁿ had not expired it would not do to give him the command of the militia: The prejudice is so strong against him that many of the officers say they will not go under him. As I hear this sentim^t

is so general I think it my duty to mention it to you. I wish to be ascertained whether I am to go or not. I am heartily willing to exert myself, in the military line, if you think it may possibly promote the service.”⁶⁹

It was at this time that a supply of money was received from Congress for the equipment of the militia. But it seems that there never was a time when all the men were amply provided with supplies. Johnson knew that the soldiers—boys, most of them—would encounter hardship and suffering on the long, dreary march and in the campaign against the trained troops of George III. Time and again, in communications to the Council of Safety, Johnson emphasized the distressing lack of clothing. Said he, in one of his appeals: “If you can possibly supply shoes, stockings, Tents, or Blankets especially the last it may save a good many poor fellows; if you can spare any do hurry them to this place or Taney Town and advise us of it.”

There was a third problem of immense proportions that Johnson faced on the eve of departure. It was the dispute over officers' commissions. This was one of the causes of delay in the expedition. Some time back, the Frederick County Committee had organized a battalion with Upton Sheredine Colonel, and David Steiner Lieutenant-Colonel. In explaining how the controversy arose, Mr. Johnson wrote as follows to the Council of Safety from Frederick Town: “It is said here the recommendation was sent to the Council of Saefty and is lost. Afterwards, as it is said under the countenance of some of the Committee and after a very general agreement on time and place, and two or three weeks intervening, most of the officers and some of the men though from what I understand not a majority of the privates, met and voted for Field Officers to be recommended.” At this meeting a new set of officers was chosen, headed by Colonel James Wells and Lieutenant-Colonel David Moore. Recommendations were forwarded to Annapolis “according to the vote.” Then followed a dissension which threatened to split the little army into pieces.

⁶⁹ XII *Maryland Archives*, 543.

Johnson endeavored to stand impartial between the two factions in order to prevent a breach. Said he: "I see neither set of Field Officers will entirely please the Battalion and yet if Field Officers are not appointed to that Batt. I fear little may be expected from it. I wish therefore commissions were immediately sent up." Only one objection was raised by him. This was against David Steiner as Lieutenant-Colonel. "Dav. Steiner," said Johnson, "is an infirm man and tho' enrolled never musters, so that there can be no use in appointing him a field offr."

Against the officers chosen for the *Upper* Battalion, there does not appear to have arisen any objection. But, while the recommendations for these officers had been sent to the Council, the commissions had not arrived in Frederick. "If the recommendation is before you and not very exceptionable," wrote Johnson in this connection, "I would wish the commissions were sent up; what few people may on any occasion be got from that quarter will tell for at least so many."

On Christmas eve, Mr. Johnson wrote: "I had no suspicion that the Militia Commissions in this and Washington County were in such disorder. . . . I went to the minits of the Committee and on a long search could only find five companies had been returned."⁷⁰ In order to expedite the work, Johnson asked the Council to give either the Committee or himself the permission to "get up commissions for all the Gent." who were entitled to them or at least to "fill up the Christian names" of those they were unable to supply.

Even at this late hour, the recruits at Frederick were in dire need of supplies. "I imagined from what passed in the Committee last night," Johnson continued in his letter, "they would have sent off an Express this morning to have known for a Certainty whether the Militia could have had any supply of blankets &c from the Council of Safety, but this morning on my several Times mentioning it the Gent. seemed disinclined to it, presuming you would not furnish them. They

⁷⁰ XII *Maryland Archives*, 550.

were never wanted more than by those, who now offer to turn out and I cannot forbear repeating my former request that if you possibly can, you will forward shoes, stockings and blankets especially the latter to Taney Town or this place."

Referring to the expedition, Johnson said: "The Committee as I wrote you resolved the militia ought to march and the Humor seems to be that all ought to march; it will if any thing general leave the Country rather to naked. I should have liked better that about one half was to march, but I do not know that it was possible to contrive it so."

As Johnson penned these words, there were many less courageous souls who admitted America's defeat. The British believed the war had practically come to an end. Lord Cornwallis was ready to leave for England. The Hessians were preparing to spend the holiday in drinking and carousals. But General Washington planned to cross the Delaware and strike the enemy at Trenton.

The dawn of Christmas morn—instead of heralding, "*Peace on earth, good will towards men!*"—witnessed the Commander-in-Chief inaugurating his attack with utmost caution. And likewise Johnson was preparing to speed his recruits to the aid of Washington. Both Colonel Beatty's battalion and the battalion under Baker Johnson assembled on Christmas morning. The former made preparations to begin their expedition on December 28th; the latter on December 30. The boys under James Johnson were almost in readiness.

Thomas Johnson, aroused by the critical situation along the Delaware, yearned for the command of the Flying Camp. He did not covet military honors, but he felt personally responsible for the speedy arrival of the Maryland boys in the camp of General Washington. "I believe," Johnson asserted on Christmas day, in a postscript to the Council of Safety, "if you think proper the Militia of this County will be pretty generally pleased at going under me. Therefore unless the Militia from any of the other Counties will be much dissatisfied I think you had better give me orders." Within twenty-four

hours after this Christmas message, in which Johnson asked permission to lead the Maryland troops, General Washington had taken Trenton by surprise. Confidence in the Commander-in-Chief was restored. The report of the brilliant victory of Washington gave his countrymen new courage and determination to continue the struggle for American freedom.

On December 28, the Council of Safety sent Johnson a reply concerning the three subjects in which he was so profoundly interested—namely: officers' commissions, army supplies, and the command of the militia.⁷¹

FIRSTLY, the Council enclosed commissions for the battalions of Colonels James Johnson, Upton Sheredine and Norman Bruce. Thomas Johnson was authorized to insert Christian names and, where the names of captains, lieutenants and ensigns were not known, he was empowered to "assure any of the Gentleman who may march, that we will send them forward so soon as you will be pleased to favor us with a list of names."

SECONDLY, with regard to the scarcity of supplies, the Council explained: "We are exceedingly desirous of forwarding the Service all we can, and should cheerfully have sent forward Blankets and stockings, but we have them not, nor can we get enough of Blankets for the Hospitals; we will send up five hundred or a thousand pair of shoes by the first waggon we can get to be left at Frederick Town and delivered to you, or in your absence to your order; unless you should write us that they had better be sent to Christiana Bridge, or the Head of Elk where we are of opinion the Troops might more readily get them. We expect to hear from you on that head as soon as possible: in the mean time we will order them to be packed up ready."

THIRDLY, the proper man to lead the recruits—this was left largely to Johnson's discretion. "As to the command," they

⁷¹ XII *Maryland Archives*, 556.

said, "we would by no means be instrumental in disappointing your wishes on the occasion, and desire you would take the command unless some other be appointed by Congress, which we think not improbable, as S. Chase has wrote them on the subject; he was here and saw your former Letter, and has requested Congress to send up money. To tell you the truth we wish Congress may appoint some other, and that you should take your seat in that honorable body, where you may be of great service at present. However if they do not appoint a commander we leave it to your own judgment and discretion to march or not as you may think best for the public Service."

Before this reply from Annapolis reached Frederick, Mr. Johnson grew quite impatient. News of Washington's victory at Trenton on Christmas night had not yet reached Western Maryland, and Johnson could scarcely control his consuming anxiety for the American cause. "We have a very deep snow," he wrote to the Council December 28th, "Upwards of 300 of Colo. Beatty's Batt. begin their march in the morning. I wish they were better provided. I am very desirous of hearing from your Board." ⁷²

In view of the discouraging conditions under which the Maryland lads ventured forth in the dead of winter, and in view of their primitive training and equipment compared with the seasoned Royal soldiers and Hessians, Johnson realized it was a herculean task to hold his regiment together. According to the late President Roosevelt, a lack of stamina existed amongst the Militia in the Continental Army. "The Revolutionary troops," Mr. Roosevelt declares,⁷³ "certainly fell short of the standard reached by the volunteers who fought Shiloh and Gettysburg. . . . Throughout the Revolution the militia were invariably leaving their posts at critical times; they would grow either homesick or dejected; and would then go home at the very crisis of the campaign; they did not begin to show the stubbornness and resolution 'to see the war through' so

⁷² XII *Maryland Archives*, 557, 558.

⁷³ Theodore Roosevelt, *Life of Gouverneur Morris*, 43, 44.

common among their descendants in the contending Federal and Confederate armies." While this criticism is largely true, yet it must be remembered that the militiamen fought under great hardships and at great disadvantage. Then, too, the service suffered greatly from lack of discipline and on account of the absence of that strong, central authority which now exists in the Government of the United States. Indeed, it is evident that many of the commissioned officers were as trifling as the private soldiers. Even General James Lloyd Chamberlaine, honored with the rank of brigadier, showed his lack of enthusiasm for the patriot cause—especially when contrasted with Johnson—when he resigned his commission on account of discouraging conditions on the Eastern Shore. "A sincere desire to render my country every service in my power," said General Chamberlaine, "induced me to accept of the enclosed commission, but finding myself disappointed that many of us rather disposed to quarrell with his neighbour than face the Enemy, that a general discontent prevails and unwillingness in the people to do any duty or even attend musters, and a disregard to any sort of order, several Battalions without field officers and others absolutely refusing to obey the commands of those appointed over them, has determined me to resign that Commission with which I was honored by the Convention and wish he that succeeds me may give general Satisfaction."

Similar conditions prevailed west of the Chesapeake. Everywhere there was confusion. Everywhere there was delay. Resignations were numerous. The winter was unusually severe and the men, eager as they were to preserve their liberty, were none too eager to leave their firesides for an expedition of hardship and suffering. Upton Sheredine, Colonel of the *Linganore* Battalion, was among those who rejected their field commissions. Johnson, on the other hand, although urged by Convention and by Council to return to Congress, preferred to march. He knew of no one at the time who could handle the volunteers more successfully than he could himself.

The decision was made. Johnson determined to command

the expedition to the headquarters of General Washington. "*I have appointed the Battalion to meet next Tuesday,*" Johnson wrote to the Council on the night of January 4, 1777, "*and shall attend it in my way to Philadelphia!*"⁷⁴

Even at this late hour the troubles over commissions continued. Johnson explained: "It is really difficult to put things on a footing at such times that will please generally." The only way he would be able to forward to the Council "a list of such as will do," he said, was by actually accompanying the marching soldiers.

In the *Linganore* Battalion, the troubles concerning rank had reached such a point that Mr. Johnson made a special trip to meet the soldiers in that body in an effort to adjust their difficulties. On the 10th of January, upon his return to Frederick Town, General Johnson wrote as follows to the Council: "But few of the men and not quite half the officers attended; my journey was fruitless, though most of those who attended declare their willingness to march, yet none of them will give up their pretensions. . . . Of the officers and men who met me some were desirous that Wells should be first Colonel; about the same number that Moore should be first Colonel, and about a like number that declined expressing any inclination either way, so that I do not know whose appointment would most promote the public service, yet I think it necessary commissions should issue, and be sent to the chief Colonel, as well for the command as field officers as soon as possible, perhaps by so doing we may get some of them to stir."⁷⁵

Now that he had finally determined to march, the question that seemed to bother Johnson was: How many battalions am I authorized to command? "Disputes about command," he declared, "will be destructive of all authority and order. I wished to know whether I was to command all the Maryland Militia or only those of this Brigade. Your silence on that

⁷⁴ XVI *Maryland Archives*, 14.

⁷⁵ XVI *Maryland Archives*, 35-37.

head compels me to repeat my request that you will send me something decisive on that point." The Council decided to grant him power to command the entire Flying Camp from the State. Under date of January 10, 1777, the Council issued the following order: "Your commission gives you the right to command, and we are desirous you should take the command of the whole Militia from this State in case you determine to go under the requisition of Congress. We cannot be more explicit. Your going or not we leave to your own discretion."⁷⁶

General Johnson was also solicitous that the militiamen should be properly armed. Several times he had written to the Council of Safety regarding the serious shortage of muskets. Failing to receive a satisfactory answer in this regard, the Brigadier ordered his men—as they were about to depart—to "take what good arms they could with them," declaring they could "expect the deficiency would be supplied out of those arms" which belonged to the Maryland militia but which had been stopped at Philadelphia by the Board of War. While the Maryland lads were mustering, Johnson importuned the Council of Safety to send him an order for the necessary rifles. Here the Council demurred. Did the muskets belong to the State or to the Congress? Indeed, inasmuch as many of them had been lost or exchanged for worse arms, it was a question whether the State ought to claim them or whether she ought to hold Congress responsible for the deficiency. The Congress, in making requisition for the Flying Camp, had promised arms and accordingly the Council of Safety requested Johnson to apply for them upon his arrival in Philadelphia. "We heartily wish you success in the military line," the Council assured General Johnson, "since it seems to be your choice and would gladly gratify you in every thing, but we apprehend it may involve this State in a dispute about the arms. Should we give you an absolute order, it would be an evidence against us that we consider them as our own, which we think at present would be a disadvantage to the State. Few or none of the good

⁷⁶ XVI *Maryland Archives*, 33.

arms we fear will be got at any rate, and we should be extremely obliged to you to enquire into the affair and let us know your opinion when you get to Philadelphia, what arms that did belong to this State can now be got."

While the Council of Safety was framing the above message (January 10), Thomas Johnson was preparing to set out on the following day for Philadelphia. Realizing the hazards that awaited him, Johnson, on the eve of departure, penned his final warning from Frederick Town. It follows:⁷⁷

"From several unforeseen delays, I judged it unnecessary to proceed on Wednesday. I shall go tomorrow. I cannot but repeat my request that you'd send 1000 pair of shoes to Philadelphia. Many poor fellows will want shoes by the time they get there, and I wish you'd give me a conditional credit for blankets, if to be got, for a good many march without 'em. If you have it in your power too to send us a skilful physician it will be well worth while, we are badly off, and the people who go from the little care taken of their countrymen, are very apprehensive of fatal sickness, indeed I fear that their scanty cloathing will subject them to severe pleurisies."

Finally, on January 11, 1777, the Maryland Brigadier-General set out from Frederick Town upon his perilous expedition to the battle-line in New Jersey. The tramp through the trackless wilderness and across icy streams was, in itself, sufficient to test the stoutest hearts; it was all the more severe on account of the lack of warm clothing. But the boys from Maryland were resolute, and, under Johnson's inspiring leadership, were eager to reach Philadelphia and from thence hasten to the camp of General Washington.

On the eve of Johnson's departure from Frederick Town, the Council of Safety forwarded 500 pairs of shoes to Philadelphia "to be sold out to the soldiers" under General Johnson's directions. After the Brigadier was well on his journey, the Council of Safety again assured him (January 17) that the consignment of shoes had been made. "We have some days

⁷⁷ XVI *Maryland Archives*, 36.

ago," wrote the Council, "sent forward five hundred pair of shoes to Philadelphia to be delivered to your order. They are in the course of stages and we hope will soon be there, they have been delivered Jesse Hollingsworth and the boat is returned to Annapolis a day or two ago; these are all we can spare. The Regulars are calling on us fast for shoes."⁷⁸

Considering the distance to Philadelphia approximately 150 miles, and each day's march 8 or 10 miles, it required between two and three weeks for the members of the Flying Camp to reach the city. But the companies had set out from their places of mobilization at different times; they tramped along only as rapidly as their inclinations, and not their commanding officers, dictated; and for several weeks they came straggling into the City of Brotherly Love in groups of fifty or a hundred.

General Johnson, although delayed in starting from Frederick, reached the Schuylkill ahead of about half of his men. In less than ten days after he had left Frederick, the Brigadier-General had been in Philadelphia long enough to locate 700 of his men within the environs of the city.

Anxiously the Maryland commander awaited the remainder of his militia. "All Col. J. Johnson's Battalion that may be expected," the Brigadier-General reported on the 20th of January, "about 250 are here, part of Col^o Beatty's about 160, part of Col^o B. Johnson's, about 120, part of Col^o Bruce's about 150, and Col. Stull's I do not know the number are also here. The other parts may be soon expected, and the whole of them will from what I learn average about 250. Some of the Montgomery Militia I hear are on the way, what may be expected from Col^o Smith's Battalion, or from Battalion Harford and Cecil I do not know, but suppose not much. A good many of the Cumberland Militia I hear are here and on their way and that the Philadelphia Militia and part of the Cumberland Militia now at Camp are coming away." While reporting that many of his own brigade had not yet arrived in Philadelphia,

⁷⁸ XVI *Maryland Archives*, 56.

Johnson nevertheless declared that he intended to send off the battalions of James Johnson and Col. Beatty on the following day, February 21, and then the rest as rapidly as possible.

It is generally understood that Thomas Johnson commanded a force of about 1,800 men. Certain it is that he took with him all the recruits that he was able to collect. And even after they had decided to accompany him, he was very alert that none of them would leave his command. Before he left Frederick, he asked the Council of Safety: "Would it not be well that a few recruiting officers were ordered to attend us? I suspect if they do not, I shall have broils about our Militia enlisting as the quota of our neighbours which I must oppose." Subsequently, in Philadelphia, Johnson discovered, as he had feared, that many were being enticed into other commands. "Some of the Pennsylvania Officers," he said, "have as I expected inlisted a few of our Militia. Gen^l Gates and Lord Sterling, both now here, have concurred with me in stopping it; where we have found the men we have taken them back. I mention this that some of our officers may be ordered forward without delay, to inlist such as are desirous of entering into the service."

The shoes shipped to General Johnson from Annapolis arrived in course of time in Philadelphia. "You mention to me," Johnson wrote in regard to this consignment, "that Mr Hollingsworth would send 500 pair, he tells me in his letter that he has sent 1000, but I have not yet had the packages examined." Johnson also busied himself in investigating what action had been taken by the Board of War regarding the arms of the Maryland Flying Camp. In this connection, he wrote as follows: "I enquired on my coming here for the Flying Camp arms and accoutrements. I find what were fit for use were sold, and the rest I am told are sent to be repaired. Seeing your Sentiments, I shall receive none as belonging to our State, but it was much my wish to have got what good arms I could into my hands as a part of ours and to have carried them home, for presuming the Congress are not sufficiently supplied to return arms at present, I thought about 2000 stand would be better to us than almost any sum of money."

Johnson now heard of General Washington's stand at Trenton; how Lord Cornwallis had been outwitted at Princeton; and how the ragged Americans, under the guidance of their superb commander, were rapidly recovering the soil which had been overrun so recently by the British. On the subject of the general military situation, General Johnson's comment (in his message of January 20 to the Council of Safety) follows:

"It appears to me that a strong reinforcement (Flying Camp) is now not only desirable, but necessary to keep our officers in their late course. I am anxious to contribute all I can to it, and from all that I can collect am persuaded if the militia would now generally and vigorously exert themselves we should have a fair chance of ruining the British army in the Jerseys."⁷⁹

In despatching the militiamen across the Delaware, Thomas Johnson, who like General Washington became an exponent of a strong Central Government, recognized at this time—more than ten years before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States—the necessity for a Federal Union. Johnson saw that this necessity was especially urgent in time of war, when the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army needed reënforcements from all parts of the country, regardless of the Commonwealth from which they came. It is true, Johnson's Flying Camp—consisting entirely of militia, *i. e.*, State troops—marched under the requisition of the Congress of the United States. And it is also to be remembered that there was no opportunity at this time—when the patriots were joined together by sheer necessity to repulse a common enemy—to discuss the Doctrine of State's Rights. But even in this critical epoch, Johnson could see plainly the indications of a friction, if not a jealousy, between the Government of the United States and the State. These indications appeared when the American Congress, after sending requisitions for militia to the County Committees of Observation, neglected to correspond on this

⁷⁹ XVI *Maryland Archives*, 63-65.

subject with the Council of Safety, which during the recess of the Convention was the sovereign power of Maryland. It would be incorrect, of course, to say that the members of the Council were insulted; for they were anxious to do everything in their power to aid the patriot cause; but it was an incident which pointed the way to two separate, coördinate authorities—the State and the future Nation. “So that we have always had doubts,” was the simple observation of the Council, “how far it would be proper for us to interfere.”

Thomas Johnson realized, in this hour of need, that his best course was to pacify the Council of Safety—to send his regrets to Annapolis for the failure of Congress to confer with the Council regarding the State Militia. Johnson’s logic was fine. He argued that the State had no power to send its Militia to engage in war beyond its borders; therefore, he contended, as soon as the inter-state expedition commenced, with the permission of the Council of Safety, the State’s control over the Flying Camp virtually came to an end. “I know,” he explained, “you had no authority to *order* the militia of Maryland to Pennsylvania or the Jerseys, and would expect your *permission* only, which I thought you gave when you ordered me to have the militia got in readiness to march on further order that not a moment’s time might be lost. I have with the best intentions acted myself and pushed others to do what I thought best and shall be happy in contributing in any degree to save the Country from the devastations which would most certainly without extraordinary exertions have soon extended much further than the Jerseys.”

On account of delay in arming the Flying Camp—a considerable portion of the Maryland arms and accoutrements had been delivered to the Pennsylvania Militia—Brigadier-General Johnson was able to send toward the scene of action only a very small portion of his men, properly armed, at one time. The first section to march forth from Philadelphia towards the camp of General Washington included James Johnson’s battalion and a part of the battalions of Beatty and Bruce—in all,

not more than a few hundred men. They crossed the Schuylkill on January 21, 1777.⁸⁰

Meanwhile, on January 19, the Commander-in-Chief, still apprehensive that the feeble condition of his troops might result in a great disaster, wrote as follows to President Hancock: "As militia must be our dependence, till we get the new army raised and properly arranged, I must entreat you to continue your endeavors with the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia to turn out every man they possibly can." In compliance with General Washington's letter, the Congress on January 21 adopted a resolution urging the Maryland Council of Safety to request additional militia to march forward at once to reënforce the American Army. Upon receiving this request from Congress, the Council of Safety on the 25th ordered out the Militia of Harford, Baltimore and Cecil Counties and made requisitions for Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Queen Anne's and Kent. On the following day, the members of the Council forwarded a message to General Johnson, explaining their requisitions; and, while they feared not as many would turn out as they desired, nevertheless promised to notify him from time to time "how the Militia move forward."⁸¹ "We intend," wrote the Council, "that you should have the command of the whole, as they get up to (Washington's) Camp or the neighbourhood thereof. . . . We shall be much pleased to have a line from you now and then to give us intelligence how affairs go in the Jerseys."

On the eve of his departure from the capital of Pennsylvania, the Maryland Brigadier-General sent the following reply to Annapolis:⁸²

(Johnson to Council of Safety)

Philadelphia

Gent.

4th February 1777.

I this minute received yours of the 26th last. All this time has been spent in getting about 1000 men, officers included,

⁸⁰ XVI *Maryland Archives*, 68.

⁸² XVI *Maryland Archives*, 115.

⁸¹ XVI *Maryland Archives*, 78.

fitted out for the Camp. I have not more than 180 yet to send forward except Smith's Battalion from Washington, which I hear is on the road. The delay has been as prejudicial as mutinying, many of our people, some whole companies have returned. I believe could we have got arms in a day or two we should have raised upwards of 1500 men. I have understood the Congress have some arms at Baltimore or Chester, and I think you had best get as many of them as you can for those of the militia who may march under the last requisition for you may depend if they stay here any time the same answer will prevail with them as with the Frederick militia. While I am writing this some officers call on me to let me know another company to about 6 or 8 privates have broken off. As many militia as possible ought to avoid calling here at all. The small Pox is very rife and every thing is prodigious dear. There can be no great dependence on equipments or supplies here; if those who come are partly fitted I think they had best proceed, for Gen^l Washington, to prevent a continuance of the shameful embezzlement of arms, has lately stopped all that belong to the Public, on the discharge of the Militia, so that he can as he says, partly supply those who go in. Some of our people have been 6 weeks and some 4 from home already not only inclined, but necessity will urge their return. I shall have difficulties on that head, for whatever you may hear of the great numbers with Genl. Washington he ought to be strengthened.

We have nothing very material from Camp. I am afraid we can expect no great things from New York. The Enemy are kept pretty close in the Jerseys. The war is carried on pretty much by small scouting parties on our side, and they often take some prisoners, 16 British were brought here on Sunday, taken within about a mile of Brunswick, as they were going out without arms to plunder. I am told the duty of the regulars is very severe from very frequent attacks on their pickets &c. Gen^l Gates has sent off a fine regular Battalion

(McCoys) this morning. Tomorrow he and I set out for the Camp.

I am Gent,

Your most obedient humble Serv^t

TH. JOHNSON Jun^r

The Honble Council of Safety of Maryland.

Setting out from Philadelphia in company with General Gates on February 5, 1777, Johnson soon afterwards reached the Delaware, a journey of about twenty-five miles, and then pushed with all possible haste towards the North. He received a message from the Council of Safety expressing genuine regret that he had met with so much delay in his march and containing the heartiest wishes for the ultimate success of his expedition. "We will endeavour," read the message from Annapolis,⁸³ "to prevent what militia march from this State to Camp in future calling at Philadelphia for the reasons you suggest, which appear to us weighty. If Congress have arms at Baltimore or Chester we doubt not their willingness to let the militia who are now on their way have them, and for this purpose we shall apply. We wish you all success and a safe return to your family."

After a final march of some thirty-five or forty miles beyond the Delaware, the Maryland recruits finally approached the scene of battle. The story is told that upon reaching the camp of the United States soldiers, Johnson rode straight to the Headquarters of General Washington. The Maryland Brigadier, small in stature, badly bespattered with mud, did not present a very pleasing appearance. He was stopped suddenly by an Irish sentinel, who announced that the Commander-in-Chief had given orders that he should not be interrupted. But Johnson, after several months of preparation and a journey of several hundred miles, was not to be delayed in this fashion and swore that he would see the American commander without delay.

⁸³ XVI *Maryland Archives*, 128.

"Who are you?" demanded the sentinel.

The visitor told who he was and again demanded that he be granted admittance.

The Irishman, so the story goes, had never heard of Johnson; but the Maryland leader became so positive in his statements that the sentinel finally went to General Washington and asserted that a "little insignificant-looking man" insisted on seeing him.

"Who is he?" inquired Washington.

"He's a little red-headed man, Your Honor, and he says his name is Tom Johnson, and be damned to you and that he is bound to come in!"

"Oh!" exclaimed Washington. "*It is Johnson of Maryland! Admit him at once!*"

(To be continued)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

(Abstracts.)

May 8, 1922.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President presiding.

Announcement was made of the recent gift of about 250 volumes and a book-case to contain them, from Miss Marine to be held as a memorial to the late William M. Marine.

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected:

Miss Ada M. Andrew,	Ira B. Yeakle,
Dr. P. B. Wilson, Jr.,	Mrs. George R. Ellsler,
W. Irving Keyser,	Miss Helen Chapman,
	Associate.

The following deaths were reported:

Frederick M. Colston,	Edward A. Cockey.
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Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, President of the Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America, gave an interesting account of a recent visit to the tomb of Sir Lionel Copley and

his wife, at St. Mary's City, Maryland, also a letter from Rev. Clarence Whitmore, giving a more detailed account of the tomb and its condition, describing the metal coffins it contained, etc.

Mr. Dielman spoke of a collection he is making of biographical notes of distinguished citizens and especially of those who have been members of this Society. Members are requested to supply biographies, or family notes, and thus aid in making the collection more complete.

Mr. Dielman read some extracts from the journal of Robert Gilmore, 1826-27, which had recently been purchased at auction. The entries read gave a very interesting and intimate picture of the Society at that period.

The President spoke of the coming marriage of Miss Wyatt, by which the Society will be deprived of one who has rendered a very valuable service to the Society, and who will be greatly missed by all with whom she came in contact.

The meeting then adjourned.

October 9, 1922.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held tonight with Vice-President Thom presiding.

A letter from the late E. Glenn Perine was read, offering to the Society a set of old Baltimore newspapers, dating from August 7, 1787 to December 31, 1832. The letter of acceptance and thanks from the Library Committee was also read. As Mr. Perine died before the papers were turned over to the Society, on motion it was ordered that the thanks of the Society be sent to Mr. Perine's representative.

Announcement was made of the gift of a long run of the Annual Register and a number of other volumes presented by Mr. James L. McLane. The Society's set can now be completed and the duplicate volumes released for exchange. It was decided that the thanks of the Society should be sent to Mr. McLane.

Mr. Dielman presented to the Society the original Diary of Robert Gilmore, begun December 25th, 1826.

Dr. Magruder called attention to some articles of value, in possession of William Lynn Cresap. Among these articles is

an original list of Revolutionary soldiers to whom supplies were given. He was named a Committee of One to interview Mr. Cresap with a view of obtaining the volumes for the Society.

Mr. Duvall presented to the Society, in the name of Mrs. Webb-Peploe, a History of the Hammond Family. Mr. Duvall told of some interesting Hammond Family data, of how they were the greatest land owners of their day, and of the numerous slaves that they owned. He spoke of the beautiful old homestead, built by Philip of the second generation. It is located on the Annapolis road, just south of Gambrill station.

The following persons having been previously nominated were elected to Active Membership:

J. Enos Ray, Henry F. Reese, Maxwell Catheart.

The Vice-President read an invitation from the Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America, to a memorial celebration for Sir Lionel Copley, First Royal Governor of Maryland, and it was arranged that the Society be represented on that occasion by Vice-President Thom and other members.

The following deaths among our members were reported: D. C. Ammidon, Joseph Y. Bratton, Robert F. Brent, Samuel B. Cator, Rev. Dr. John F. Goucher, Thomas Warner Jenkins, Miss Mary A. Lyon, J. Stuart McDonald, and George Warfield.

Mr. Radcliffe read a letter from Mr. Dennis, Treasurer of State, stating that the Maryland Historical Society would be made custodian of the old Treasure Chest of Maryland. General Randolph was appointed a Committee of One to see to the transportation of said chest.

Mr. Ridgely told the members of an unknown donor's gift to the Society of ten shares of preferred B. & O. stock, to be used for the maintenance of the Confederate relics.

At the suggestion of Judge Dawkins, it was moved and carried, that the sympathy of the Society be extended to Mr. Harris, in reference to his long illness.

Mr. Lawrence Wroth presented a collection of photographic reproductions of rare Maryland pamphlets and broadsides, of great interest and value.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Broadsides, Ballads, &c. Printed in Massachusetts, 1639-1800.
The Massachusetts Historical Society, 1922. [Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, Vol. 75.]

This very beautiful and extraordinarily interesting volume contains upward of 3500 entries. The introductory note is by Worthington Chauncey Ford, who is evidently principally responsible for this valuable bibliographical contribution.

Governors Messages and Letters. Messages and Letters of William Henry Harrison. Edited by Logan Essary. Indianapolis, 1922. The Indiana Historical Commission. Pp. 744.

This is the first of a series of volumes containing the Messages and Papers of Indiana Governors, to be issued by the Indiana Historical Commission. The period covered is from 1800 to 1811, though a few items of a later date appear. It is an important contribution to Indiana history.

History of Banking in Iowa. By Howard H. Preston. Iowa City, 1922. Pp. 458. [Iowa Economic History Series.] State Historical Society of Iowa.

Minutes of the Court of Fort Orange and Beverwyck, 1652-1656. Translated and edited by A. J. F. Van Laer. Albany, 1920. Vol. 1, pp. 326.

Thomas Cornwaleys, Commissioner and Counsellor of Maryland. By George Boniface Stratemeier. Washington, D. C., 1922. Pp. 140. A dissertation submitted to the Catholic University of America as one of the requirements for the degree of Ph. D.

A well written, well annotated study, based largely on material taken from the *Maryland Archives*.

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